

PEOPLE
k to the Rescue

green dressing gown, her hair
pinned up and falling over her
shoulders, she was seen
whispering to the sculptor
as he worked on the statue.

Larry Fortensky, the husband
of Elizabeth Taylor, pleaded
guilty to drunk driving charges
and was placed on three years
probation. A judge in Corona, Calif.,
also ordered him to enroll in
a 15-month alcohol education
program and to pay a fine of
\$1,500. Taylor and Fortensky
were seen together at a party
last year ago while both were
serving substance abuse
sentences at the Betty Ford Center.

The approach of John
McCarthy's "Tonight Show" to
California, for instance, has
been an enormous success.
There, she lives a life as
different after Friday's
New York Times, Jay Lewis
said Monday.

Bill Cosby, who is
graduating from the
University of Pennsylvania
with a law degree, has
been named as the
winner of the Pulitzer
Prize for his book
"The Education of a Black
Man." The book, which
was published in 1988,
is a memoir of his
early years in the
South. The Pulitzer
Prize is the highest
honor in American
literature.

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journalist, has been
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Warning Of New Unrest in Thailand

Opposition Vows To Act if General Ignores Reforms

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service
BANGKOK — The newly freed
leader of Thailand's democracy
movement, insisting that his
progress was far from over, said
Thursday that his supporters were
prepared to flood Bangkok within days,
even if that meant more bloodshed.

The Bangkok issue is the
military's lifeline. Page 7.
This turn to their quiet, enigmatic
king for help. Page 7.
The economy took a blow but it
should be well absorbed. Page 13.
Capital only hours after he was
released from jail, the opposition
leader, Chamlong Srimuang, said
mass demonstrations would
resume as early as next week if
General Suchinda Kraprayoon,
the prime minister, failed to abide by
his vow to amend the Thai
Constitution and to provide amnesty
to thousands of demonstrators arrested
last week.

Mr. Chamlong said he was not
optimistic that General Suchinda
and his military-controlled government
would live up to their promises.
"The next time, there will be
bigger demonstrations, and not just
in Bangkok but all over the country,"
said Mr. Chamlong, a Buddhist
ascetic, retired army major general
and member of parliament who is
Thailand's most popular politician.
"I can't preclude violence," he
said.

During unrest that week troops
fired on demonstrators, killing
by the government's own admission,
at least 40 people and wounding
hundreds more.
With his defiant tone and his
willingness to accept more conflict,
Mr. Chamlong made it clear Thursday
that he would continue his protests
until Mr. Suchinda, the former
supreme military commander,
was forced from power.

As Mr. Chamlong spoke, thousands
of Thais were gathered at
the city's Democracy Monument,
the focal point of this week's clashes,
to continue their demonstrations
demanding Mr. Suchinda's
resignation and an end to nearly six
decades of the military's interference
in Thai politics. The gathering
See THAIS, Page 7



DECISION ON CRIMEA — A Russian woman demonstrating outside the Russian parliament Thursday as it decided that the 1954 Soviet transfer of Crimea to Ukraine was illegal. Page 6.

EC to Cut Farm Subsidies, Opening Way to GATT Pact

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European
Community on Thursday adopted
the most sweeping reform in the 30-
year history of its farm policy, a
move that diplomats said was likely
to transform European agriculture
and pave the way for a global trade
accord.
The decision to cut European
farm subsidies raised hopes of
unblocking the Uruguay Round of
world trade talks under the auspices
of the General Agreement on
Tariffs and Trade, which has been
stalled by a U.S.-EC dispute over
the subsidy payments, diplomats
said.

Italy's objection involved its
desire for higher milk production
quotas than it was allotted, not the
concept of farm reform, John
Gummer, the British farm minister,
said. "The Italians have not, of
course, agreed to the package. It
was agreed by 11 to 1, which is a
great pity."
Italian officials had earlier said
that if cornered, Rome might have
resorted to a seldom-used right of
veto known as the Luxembourg
Compromise.
U.S. reaction was muted. "We
have long been aware of the
Community's need to reform its
Common Agricultural Policy, and
anything that moves in that direction
is welcomed," a spokeswoman for
the U.S. mission to the EC said. She
refused to elaborate until the EC
plan was studied.
A U.S. source said privately,
however, that approval of the farm
reform plan would put pressure on
Washington to reluctantly ac-
knowledge that the subsidy cuts
were about as far as the EC could
agree to anytime soon, given the

difficulty in achieving the reductions.
The ambitious reform program,
whose cornerstone is direct payments
to farmers in exchange for
sharp cuts in price supports, is
expected to provide a friendlier
atmosphere for the 108-nation GATT
trade talks by reducing the amount
of subsidized and price-distorting
EC products on world markets.
The 6-year-old Uruguay Round
of GATT negotiations has been
deadlocked over the bitter dispute
on farm subsidies between the
Community and the United States.
The top EC and U.S. trade officials
will meet in Washington next week,
and Community officials say re-
form of its farm program creates
pressure for the United States to
make concessions in its opposition
to remaining EC support practices.
Trade talks aside, it has long
been clear that the Community
could no longer afford its costly
Common Agricultural Policy,
which has encouraged over-pro-
duction for decades. Currently,
payments to EC farmers increase
See EC, Page 6

Main Points Of the Plan

- A 39 percent reduction in subsidized grain prices over a three-year period ending with the 1995-96 marketing year.
- A 15 percent reduction in subsidized beef prices over the same period, and a substantial cut in the total tonnage of beef eligible for EC subsidies.
- A 5 percent reduction in subsidized butter prices over the three-year period.
- Direct payments to farmers to compensate for the subsidy reductions, provided that the farmers take 15 percent of their land out of production.

G-7 Billions to Patch Up East's Reactors

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

VIENNA — The leaders of the Group
of Seven major industrial democracies are
expected to endorse a multibillion-dollar
plan for improving the safety of nuclear reactors
in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
at their economic summit meeting in Munich
in early July.
The plan, which is being prepared with
advice from officials at the International
Atomic Energy Agency here, would provide
for retrofitting of some reactors with more
modern safety features, the closing down of those
considered too unsafe to be worth saving and
the provision of alternative sources of elec-

tricity, including supplies from Western Eu-
rope, according to diplomats and agency offi-
cials here.
Estimates of the cost of such a program,
which is designed to prevent another nuclear
catastrophe like the one in Chernobyl, vary
from \$10 billion to \$20 billion.
The idea is to find this money over several
years from several sources, including direct
government grants, guaranteed government
loans and loans from such development
institutions as the World Bank, the European
Bank for Reconstruction and Development
and the European Community's European
Investment Bank.
Germany's environment minister, Klaus
Töper, said last month that the cost of such
an assistance program would be around \$9
billion. The United States has told the
International Atomic Energy Agency that it might
cost from \$11 billion to \$20 billion.

"At present it looks 90 percent certain the
Munich summit will back the program, and
we hope this agency will provide its secretariat
in partnership with the Brussels Commis-
sion of the European Community," said Mor-
ris Rosen, assistant deputy director general
of the International Atomic Energy Agency and
head of its nuclear safety division.
The Group of Seven — the United States,
See REACTORS, Page 6

Perot's No-Strings Candidacy May Jolt Parties to Self-Defense

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After years of talk about
the decline of political parties, this may be the campaign
when all of the anti-party trends come together and
when carrying a party label may truly become more
a burden than an asset.
Ross Perot, the utterly free agent who can bank-
roll himself, could prove that the candidate who is
unfettered by commitments and loyalties is perfectly
suited for an electorate that is increasingly discon-
nected from political institutions, wary of their
effectiveness and impatient with their disciplines.

But scholars and politicians say that by raising
such doubts about the health of the political system,
Mr. Perot, who is running as an independent, could
also force the two major parties to do something they
have not done for many years: argue that parties
actually are essential to the workings of democracy.
Before they get to that, though, the parties have to
deal with their own internal troubles.
The platform committee hearings in Cleveland
this week showed in microcosm just how complex

that task is for Democrats. From early morning until
after midnight, witnesses representing almost every
imaginable point of view offered their suggestions
about what the Democrats should stand for.
But hammering out a platform that everyone can
agree on is only a minor part of the challenge facing
Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the putative
Democratic nominee. He will also have to deal with
Republican efforts to tie him to the sins, both real
and imagined, of the Democratic-led Congress. And
after the Los Angeles riots, he must negotiate his
way between such Democrats as Jesse L. Jackson
and Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, who

favor bold new federal spending programs, and
other Democrats who feel that such plans are likely
to get nowhere this year.
The tasks before President George Bush are, if
anything, more daunting. He must, for example,
contend with trying to get an urban aid package
enacted when most House Republicans have re-
belled against it. The president also faces a possible
revolt at his convention against the party's official
opposition to abortion.
Mr. Perot, who has never held public office, faces
no such problems. He is free to decide exactly what
See PARTIES, Page 6

Asia's Bumpy Road to Liberty Thai Unrest Fits Regional Pattern of Upheaval

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The turmoil in Thailand is about
politics, but more fundamentally it is rooted in demo-
graphic, economic and social changes of the same kind
that have caused unrest elsewhere in Asia and that are
most likely to continue to do so through the 1990s.
Ever since 1986, when "people power" street
demonstrations overthrew Ferdinand E. Marcos in the
Philippines, demands for political liberalization have
raged through Asia. South Korea, Taiwan, Bangladesh
and Mongolia have all enjoyed successful democracy
movements and substantial change, while similar
movements in Burma and China buffeted the regimes
but were eventually crushed.

In Hong Kong and now Thailand, the tussle for
democracy is underway, but it is too early to predict a
result.
One measure of the potential for instability in the
region is that the three most populous countries in
East Asia — China, with 1.1 billion people; Indonesia,
with 180 million, and Vietnam, with 70 million — still
have not fully faced the uncertainties and sometimes
violence of political transition that tore apart
Thailand.

"This is the middle class out here," Charavit Salihama,
a 44-year-old architect, said this week as he
joined a crowd in Bangkok protesting before army
troops with submachine guns. "That's the important
thing — the middle class is on the streets."
Asia has enjoyed the highest economic growth rates
in the world in recent decades, and a result has been
a surge in the numbers of politically impatient and self-
confident professionals like Mr. Charavit. Probably
nowhere in the world, at any time, has the middle class
grown so rapidly as in Asia in the last dozen years.
These newly assertive business owners, government
employees, professionals and university students have
been distressed by the gap between economic growth
and political development, and often by the corrup-
tion and nepotism that to many citizens are as aggra-
vating as repression itself. Efforts to catch up political-
ly have led to clashes like the ones early this week in
Bangkok that left at least 40 people dead and hun-
dreds wounded.

In the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, people
took to the system in part because it was not working.
But in countries like Thailand, which has enjoyed
economic growth rates averaging nearly 10 percent a
year since 1986, the process is different.
The protests seem to arise from a system that works
very well economically and that then fosters yearnings
for political participation: for freedom of expression
as well as freedom from hunger, for votes as well as
motorcycles.
"The Asian system gets to a market economy and a
democracy, even if the leaders don't intend to," said
See REGION, Page 7

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ly have led to clashes like the ones early this week in
Bangkok that left at least 40 people dead and hun-
dreds wounded.



A woman in Bangkok pulling up her husband's shirt to reveal marks that she said came from beatings he received when he was arrested in anti-government protests. The man and several thousand others were released Thursday as part of the compromise to end the crisis.

Klosk Commons Approves EC Treaty

LONDON (AFP) — The British parliament approved the
Maastricht treaty on European Community union on Thursday, by a vote
of 336 to 92.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, opening the second day of the
two-day debate Thursday, warned that anti-EC members of the
governing Conservative Party would "strike a savage blow" against
the government if they defected to the treaty.
The Conservatives responded by voting massively in favor of the
treaty, while members of Parliament from the opposition Labor
Party largely abstained. Members from the centrist Liberal Demo-
crat Party mainly voted for the treaty.

Leisure
Pizzeria, a legendary restaurant,
reopens in Paris. Patricia Wells
reports. Page 11.
Crossword Page 10.

In U.S., Ex-Soviet PhDs Learn the ABCs of Job-Hunting

By Deborah Sontag
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One by one, the
émigré scientists — specialists in
ichthyology, pisciculture, biomim-
icrization and more — rose to pre-
sent themselves.
"I am Bill," the first man began.
"I come here two months ago from
Minsk."
Then the next: "My major is
fracture mechanics. I have 20 pub-
lications in international journals."
And a graying engineer: "I was a
supervisor. I have 30 certificates.
Now, sadly, I am rather old."
It was a touching exercise, but
awkward. Dozens of scientists and
engineers, many of them stars in
the former Soviet Union, had come

together for a postdoctoral lesson
in "the American mentality."
Their goal, more bluntly: jobs.
It had been but a few months
since most of them had arrived
from Russia and Belarus, but the
eager students had already found
their way to this crash course in
capitalism offered by an American-
born astrophysicist and career
counselor, Stephen Rosen.
Their capitalist re-education,
which will take 12 sessions at no
charge, began early this month.
With the ready humility of immi-
grants, these dozens of Ph.D.s from
Leningrad University, Moscow
State and the Steklov Mathemat-
ical Institute arrived prepared to
study concepts like eye contact,

thank-you notes and the buddy sys-
tem.
"I know about eye contact —
you have to maintain it — but I
have had knowledge in many ar-
eas," said Vladimir Faynberg of
Kiev. "For instance, you may re-
ally wear only a blue suit to a job
interview or is brown acceptable?"
Mr. Faynberg may well be a
physicist specializing in the nonde-
structive testing of semiconductors,
but that and 50 cents, he has
learned, will get him a cup of coffee
in America.
Neither he nor the others have
any desire to take a typical first job
for immigrants, like driving a taxi-
cab. Why watch a meter tick when

you could be tinkering with a sil-
icon chip?
So, referred by refugee-resettle-
ment agencies, former capitalism
students and Russian-language
newspapers, the émigrés have
found their way to this workshop.
It is a hazing they are willing to
endure, considering that many are
already suffering what they hope
will be a temporary indignity of
depending on public assistance.
Mr. Rosen estimated that more
than 4,000 scientists had migrated
to the United States from the
former Soviet Union in the last two
years. His nonprofit program,
which is supported by grants and
donations, grew from a marriage of
his vocation in career counseling

and his avocation, helping Jewish
émigrés.
Standing before a hand-lettered
sign that said, "Either Network or
No Work," Mr. Rosen, whose
grandparents came from what is
now Belarus, gave the émigrés their
mission:
"The job that you have to do is to
persuade or convince an American
employer that you can bring in
more money than they pay you. In
the Soviet Union, this was called
exploitation. In the U.S., this is
called capitalism."
Mr. Rosen introduced a success
story, Alexander Salzman, a con-
scientious geophysicist from Mos-
cow, who, after participating in his
workshop, landed a position in soil

mechanics at Polytechnic Universi-
ty in Brooklyn.
Mr. Salzman offered a testimonial.
"I came over a year and a half
ago," he said. "I figured out it's
rather impossible to find a job here
in my field, earthquake prediction.
But I didn't give up."
"We must learn small things —
for example, keep smiling," he con-
tinued. "How to feel yourself com-
fortable when not comfortable.
You must start making telephone
calls. You must be in the right place
at the right time."
Mr. Salzman, after placing him-
self in the right place at the right
See EMIGRES, Page 6

INTERNATIONAL
RECRUITMENT
Appears on Page 4

EMPLOYMENT EDUCATION

THE AMERICAN
MBA IN PARIS

HOLIDAY TRAVEL

PARIS & SURROUNDINGS

Page 13
FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS

Commons Approves EC Treaty
LONDON (AFP) — The British parliament approved the Maastricht treaty on European Community union on Thursday, by a vote of 336 to 92.

In U.S., Ex-Soviet PhDs Learn the ABCs of Job-Hunting
By Deborah Sontag
NEW YORK — One by one, the émigré scientists — specialists in ichthyology, pisciculture, biomimicrization and more — rose to present themselves.



A refugee grandmother and her two granddaughters being interviewed in Italy near the Slovenian border on their arrival from Zagreb.

Europeans Waver On How to Help Balkan Refugees

By Brenda Fowler
New York Times Service

VIENNA — European officials failed to come up with a firm plan on Thursday to ease the refugee crisis in Croatia, Bosnia and Yugoslavia, which they described as the worst refugee catastrophe in Europe since World War II.

An official from the Muslim Aid Society who represented Bosnia at the meeting, Izet Agovic, said another meeting on refugees would be held in early June in Zagreb.

He said Arab nations, which may be willing to take in Muslim refugees, would be invited, as well as European officials.

Croatia's vice president, Mate Granic, said after the meeting on Thursday that although little concrete financial aid was promised, he was glad that European governments had recognized the need for action.

He said Croatia was sheltering more than 255,000 mostly ethnic

WORLD BRIEFS

Major Kabul Factions Reach Truce

KABUL (Reuters) — Guerrilla peace-breakers said Thursday that they had assembled an agreement between the two major warring factions whose battle for Kabul last month threatened to plunge Afghanistan into a new civil war.

After a meeting of guerrilla commanders, Islamic scholars and tribal elders in Kabul's former royal summer palace, a guerrilla leader, Jalaluddin Haqqani, said Defense Minister Ahmed Shah Massoud and his rival, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, had committed themselves to peace.

Mr. Haqqani, seen as a neutral figure in the conflict, said the two warring "brother forces" and sought a solution as "yellow Afghans and Moslems." General Rahmatullah Safi, Mr. Haqqani's right-hand man, brandished signed statements from the two rivals and scores of other commanders who he said had given their approval to a five-point peace pact. General Safi said the two warring factions had agreed to "stop all fighting" and to withdraw within one week from their "fighting positions."

U.S. Asks China to Forego N-Tests

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States said Thursday that China had conducted its largest underground nuclear test ever and called on Beijing to exercise restraint.

"We understand that about midnight China conducted a very large underground nuclear test," said Richard A. Boucher, a deputy State Department spokesman. "The yield of this test was in the one megaton range," he added. "This appears to be the largest underground test that China has conducted."

The Swedish Defense Research Agency and Norway's Seismic Observatory both reported an unusually large underground nuclear explosion in northwestern China's Jiangning Province, where the Chinese have conducted nuclear tests in the past. There was no immediate comment from the Chinese government.

German Printers Halt Publications

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West German printing concerns continued to be hit by token strikes on Thursday, preventing some newspapers from being published and forcing others to print reduced editions.

The printers union is staging the stoppages to try to put pressure on employers to raise their offer of a 3.3 percent wage increase. The employers have said they would pay 5.4 percent this year if the union agrees to a 3 percent increase for the last nine months of 1993, matching a contract agreed to earlier this week by the metalworkers' union.

But the union, which originally sought an 11 percent increase, says it wants a better deal than the metalworkers' package. It also has rejected an extended contract and wants only a one-year agreement.

Danes Warned on Voting 'No' to EC

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Denmark warned Thursday that Danes risked greater unemployment if they voted "no" in the June 2 referendum on the European Community's Maastricht treaty.

Finance Minister Henning Drøymose said there would be a major slump in foreign investor interest if the Danes rejected European political union in the vote. Polls show "yes" and "no" voters neck-and-neck.

"Fear of a possible 'no' in the referendum has already pushed Danish stocks down," he said. "The psychological effect of a 'no' would be serious for Denmark, frightening away foreign investors. Denmark's trade and balance of payments are showing healthy surpluses and inflation is low, but unemployment remains at a record 10.9 percent of the work force."

CIA Chief Concedes Failure to Predict Soviet Fall

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Responding to criticism that the CIA failed to forecast the collapse of the Soviet system, its director, Robert M. Gates, has conceded shortcomings in the agency's analysis, but defended its overall performance over the years.

In a speech Wednesday to the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Mr. Gates, the director of central intelligence, said that although the agency wrote many assessments describing a growing crisis in the Soviet Union, it was not until 1989 that agency analysts began "to think that the entire edifice might well collapse."

Mr. Gates also acknowledged that the agency's statistical analysis portrayed a stronger and larger economy than the one that existed in reality.

"From a personal standpoint," he added, "I would contend also that our quantitative analysis always considerably understated the real burden economically of the Soviet military."

During his confirmation hearings last fall, Mr. Gates was widely criticized for having promoted a view of an expansionist, invulnerable Soviet Union in more than a dozen speeches and articles between 1986 and 1988, when he was a senior CIA official. The agency was also faulted for exaggerating the economic and military strength of the Soviet Union.

Admiral Stansfield Turner, who was director of central intelligence from 1977 to 1981, complained in an article last year in the *Journal of Foreign Affairs* about "revisionist ruminations that the CIA did in fact see the Soviet collapse emerging after all."

"On this one," Admiral Turner added, "the corporate view missed by a mile."

The Senate and House intelligence committees have introduced bills calling for sweeping reorganization of the entire intelligence apparatus of the government.

But Mr. Gates, citing hundreds of assessments, briefings and monographs produced over the last three decades, maintained that the CIA had accurately described the weaknesses of the Soviet Union.

U.S. Sees Hope in 'Policy Shift' by Burma Junta

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States contends that recent actions by the military regime in Burma appeared to reflect "an unanticipated measure of conciliation" with its opponents and a "policy shift" that held promise of more significant and positive change.

Congressional testimony by the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Richard H. Solomon, provided the most extensive U.S. comment on the indications of political change in Burma since a leadership shift in the regime four weeks ago.

Among other developments:

- 102 of an estimated 2,000 political prisoners have been released.
- The husband of an imprisoned Nobel Peace Prize recipient, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, has been permitted to visit her.
- An agreement has been signed with Bangladesh for the repatriation of more than 235,000 Muslim refugees who had fled across the Burma-Bangladesh border.
- In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs, Mr. Solomon said "a great deal remains to be done before Burma can be said to have changed its course."
- He gave no indication that the United States was ready to ease its pressures against that government.
- The military government in Burma, Mr. Solomon said, still "ranks among the most repressive and least accountable governments in the world."
- Nevertheless, statements he made to the panel held out an unusual degree of hope for change.
- He said the military leadership under General Than Shwe, who replaced General Saw Maung as chief of state April 23, has "on a path of political reconciliation and economic development" through dialogue with the civilian leaders elected in the spring of 1990, but whose election was disregarded.
- Under questioning, Mr. Solomon said the release of the opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, would be a necessary condition for a political settlement.
- After the suppression of demonstrations for democracy in 1988, Mr. Solomon said, the United States initiated — and since has escalated — several measures to bring pressure against the military regime. These include the suspension of all nonhumanitarian trade privileges and the institution of an arms embargo.
- Washington has sought to persuade other nations not to provide arms or aid to Burma, Mr. Solomon said. He said the United States has approached 16 countries on more than 30 occasions to protest particular arms shipments that Washington detected.

Vote Hitches Holding Up Kurd Result

Reston

SALAH AD DIN, Iraq — The results of elections in northern Iraq were delayed on Thursday, and Kurdish leaders consulted with independent authorities on whether voting irregularities justified a fresh vote in disputed areas.

Kurdish officials said the outcome of the elections on Tuesday might not be known for several more days. They had originally said that they expected to announce the final results on Wednesday evening, then on Thursday.

The hitch is that several smaller Kurdish parties have complained that in some areas people removed supposedly indelible ink from their fingers and voted again.

The elections, the first of their kind in the rebel-held area, were for a paramount leader of the Kurdish national movement in Iraq and for a regional parliament.

The two leading candidates for the overall leadership, Massoud Barzani and Jalal Talabani, consulted Michael Meadowcroft of the London-based Electoral Reform Society on Thursday to discuss the complaints.

All parties agree that the voting was not perfect, and sources have said that the smaller parties might drop complaints in exchange for places in a new executive.

BOSNIA: Thousands Freed

(Continued from page 1)

who took over command of Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina last week, had threatened to destroy Sarajevo unless the Yugoslav Army barracks in the city were freed and the military personnel in them were allowed to leave with all the weapons inside.

Serbian forces have blockaded and bombarded the Bosnian capital for weeks, and the city's ethnically mixed population of about 560,000 is running short of food and medicine.

Leaders of the Yugoslav Army and the Bosnia-Herzegovina government agreed earlier that the troops inside the besieged barracks would leave last Tuesday with only infantry weapons.

"General Mladic is not listening to the commanders of the Yugoslav Army any more," Mr. Kijacic said, adding that new negotiations on lifting the barracks blockades were to be held in Sarajevo with a Yugoslav Army general on Friday.

Leaders of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina ordered the mobilization of men between the ages of 18 and 60 and women between the ages of 18 and 55, Belgrade radio said.

A Belgrade morning newspaper reported that General Mladic, a Yugoslav Army officer who commanded a corps during the seven-month war in Croatia, demanded that Serb leaders in Bosnia-Herzegovina order the mobilization.

Bosnia-Herzegovina's 1.4 million Serbs oppose the republic's independence. Their leaders and military forces, backed by the Yugoslav Army, have carved out about 60 percent of Bosnia and Herzegovina's territory for the Serb republic.

The Yugoslav Army, meanwhile, announced that it had halted withdrawal of its forces from eastern Croatia, charging that Croatian forces there had launched attacks on Yugoslav Army units.

UN officials said, however, that they were confident the army would soon resume its withdrawal under its peacekeeping plan.

'Boat People' Riot at Island Camp

HONG KONG (AFP) — Vietnamese boat refugees rioted Thursday on a remote island detention center before Hong Kong police officers, firing 50 to 60 rounds of tear gas, restored order, a police spokesman said.

No casualties were reported in the late-night violence on Tai A Chau Island, but several structures were set on fire, including at least one guard post, the spokesman said.

Many officers, including a tactical squad specially trained in riot control, were brought in by helicopter and on launches. The police had been criticized for an insufficient reaction to violence at the Shek Kong detention center in February in which 24 inmates died.

For the Record

Floods in 17 of Iran's 24 provinces killed 42 people, destroyed 7,000 homes and cost \$140 million of damage during the past week, an Iranian official said on Thursday. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

The British Foreign Office lifted its warning Thursday to travelers to avoid nonessential trips to Thailand. "The situation appears to have returned to normal, although a state of emergency remains in force. We now consider it is safe to travel to Thailand," a spokesman said. (AP)

Singapore Airlines had canceled 10 of its flights to Bangkok over the next few days because of cancellations. Three of the flights were canceled Thursday, four Friday, two Saturday and one Sunday. (AFP)

Pilots of Scandinavian Airlines System called a 24-hour strike for June 1 following the collapse of negotiations between their union and management. The pilots said Thursday that SAS had rejected their offer to freeze pay increases for a year while an initiative group looked into methods of improving the company's general efficiency. (Reuters)

The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday

Region	Today		Tomorrow		Day After	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
North America	65-75	45-55	60-70	40-50	65-75	45-55
Europe	55-65	35-45	50-60	30-40	55-65	35-45
Asia	75-85	55-65	70-80	50-60	75-85	55-65

A few showers and thunderstorms are likely in Chicago, Detroit and Toronto Saturday as sunnier weather warms New York City and Boston. A storm from the Atlantic coast will push rain into Sunday. The West Coast will be rather sunny and dry, and it may turn hot.

Most of Scandinavia will continue to be overcast and rainy, but some clearing may occur by week's end. London and Paris will remain dry and warm. The drive will be sunny with some clearing. Southern Thailand will push rain into inland later Sunday or Monday. It will turn sunny in Southeast Asia.

It will turn out rainy this weekend in Korea and Japan. Seoul will be cool for the season. Hong Kong and Taipei will be dry and sunny. The drive will be sunny with some clearing. Southern Thailand will push rain into inland later Sunday or Monday. It will turn sunny in Southeast Asia.

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Angola Oil Fields Abused

The Associated Press

LUANDA, Angola — Fire fighters controlled a blaze Thursday that raged overnight and halted production at one of Angola's biggest oil fields, in Central Province, state radio reported. Earlier this month, a guerrilla group fighting for independence of Cabinda warned the oil company that it could be a target of attacks.

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WORLD BRIEFS

al Factions Reach Truce
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — It is never clear what will touch a nerve in politics. This time the fury was inspired by a single line in a speech, a passing sentence aimed at nothing more than a television character.

China to Forego N-Tests
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States said Thursday it would accept a Chinese pledge to forego nuclear tests ever again.

Printers Halt Publications
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — American printing concerns said Thursday they would reduce output to 10 percent of normal to protest a proposed 11 percent wage increase.

ried on Voting 'No' to EU
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A German newspaper said Thursday that a majority of voters in the June 12 referendum would vote 'no' to joining the European Union.

ple' Riot at Island Camp
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A group of about 100 people rioted Thursday at an island camp in the Philippines, protesting the government's plan to build a new airport.

Record
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The 24th anniversary of the end of World War II was marked during the period.

RAVEL UPDATE
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A report Thursday to the House of Representatives on the Ravel program...

Other
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A report Thursday to the House of Representatives on the Ravel program...

Europe
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A report Thursday to the House of Representatives on the Ravel program...

Asia
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A report Thursday to the House of Representatives on the Ravel program...

Latin America
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A report Thursday to the House of Representatives on the Ravel program...

Quayle's 'Single-Parent Mother' Furor



Candice Bergen, as the TV journalist Murphy Brown with her newborn baby.

WASHINGTON — It is never clear what will touch a nerve in politics. This time the fury was inspired by a single line in a speech, a passing sentence aimed at nothing more than a television character. Vice President Dan Quayle's job at the TV show "Murphy Brown" unleashed a zany and almost surreal reaction: from radio talk shows to the White House, people read a variety of meanings into the remarks. Women's groups saw it as an attack on single mothers, while others saw it as a far-fetched attempt to place blame for the ills of society on Hollywood. The speech, which conservatives in the administration were trumpeting as one of its most articulate statements on social decline, raised another critical issue, the control supposedly exerted over American social values by a liberal, white and upper-class population. Conservatives have long argued that those who work on Madison Avenue and in Hollywood share a liberal ideology and invent a message of sexual innuendo that filters down to the population at large. After starting a national debate by attacking the television character, Vice President Quayle charged ahead with another condemnation. "Hollywood thinks it's cute to glorify illegitimacy," he told reporters during a tour of Los Angeles. "Hollywood doesn't get it." He stuck to his contention that the show glorifies sexual promiscuity but insisted that he was not attacking single mothers. Mr. Quayle's earlier comments left official Washington, particularly Republican Washington, struggling to make policy out of a situation comedy plot. Although more than 38 million Americans watched Monday night's episode in which Murphy Brown became a mother, some in Washington had to be told the story line of this season: The popular broadcaster played by Candice Bergen becomes pregnant, rejects abortion and decides that marriage to the father, her ex-husband, is out of the question. She decides to rear the baby herself. Neither President George Bush nor Mr. Quayle, their aides said, watches the program, and both were briefed on it before talking about it. The president eventually offered a version of what he said Mr. Quayle had meant to say: Republicans believe two-parent families are better than one-parent families. Many administration women were steamed, reading Mr.

'Does the vice president know that the president's daughter is a single mother?' asked one Republican woman.

Quayle's remarks at worst as an attack on single mothers, at best as an impolitic use of a popular star to make a point. Even the vice president's friends wondered aloud whether he had not used the wrong symbol to make what they called a good speech on family values. "Does the vice president know that the president's daughter is a single mother?" asked one Republican woman. Mr. Bush's daughter, Dorothy, is divorced and raising two young children. She is to remarry this summer. Said another: "How dare he suggest that all these women struggling to raise children can't do it without a man?" Mr. Quayle said he had been careful not to criticize single mothers. "I have the greatest respect for single parents, especially single-parent mothers," he told a group of students. "They are true heroes and inspirations, going against the odds." One senior White House official said: "Someone here just asked me if this was a grand strategy to firm up our conservative base. If it was a grand strategy, I didn't know about it, but if it works, yes, it was a grand strategy."

4 Blacks Plead Not Guilty in L.A. Case

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — A judge set bail on Thursday for four black men who pleaded not guilty in the televised beating and robbing of a white truck driver that has become a symbol of the Los Angeles riots. After the four, in chains and prison uniforms, entered pleas of not guilty, Municipal Court Judge William Cuidy Jr. said he did not believe that they presented a threat of violence if released. "We'll post bail," said the mother of Damian Williams, 19, who faces life in prison for attempted murder, torture, aggravated mayhem and second-degree robbery. "We're just upset by this double standard. They didn't give the four policemen bail. They didn't even arrest them." Her reference was to the case that gave rise to the riots in which her son is accused, the acquittal on April 29 of four white police officers charged with assault in the videotaped beating of a black man, Rodney G. King. One of the four officers, Laurence M. Powell, faces a new trial on a charge of using excessive force on which the jury could not reach a verdict. Prosecutors argued Thursday that he should be denied to the four men whom they accused of helping to touch off the riots by beating Reginald Denny, a white truck driver, just hours after the King case verdict was announced. The county coroner, meanwhile, announced that the body of an unidentified man had been found in the ruins of a burned building, bringing the death toll in the riots to 60. Bail was set for Mr. Williams, and his mother, Georgina Williams, a nurse, said her house and those of relatives could be offered as collateral. Bail was set for Henry Watson, 27, at \$185,000 and for Antoine Miller, 20, at \$160,000. In another courtroom, however, a judge ordered Mr. Watson held without bail for violating probation in a 1990 conviction for grand theft and carrying a concealed weapon. The fourth defendant, Gary Williams, who is not related to Damian Williams, is accused of picking Mr. Denny's pocket and is charged with robbery. His bail was set at \$50,000. The charges against all of the defendants include an allegation that they are gang members, which could increase their sentences if they are convicted.

Death Row Drama, Final Act

Worldwide Publicity Drive Fails to Save Rapist-Killer
By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service
JARRATT, Virginia — Roger Keith Coleman was executed in Virginia's electric chair after failing on his final day to persuade either Governor L. Douglas Wilder or the U.S. Supreme Court that he should live. The former coal miner, 33, who was found guilty a decade ago of the rape and murder of his sister-in-law, saw his final strands of hope snap in rapid succession during his last hours, despite international publicity that raised questions about his guilt. Mr. Coleman failed a polygraph test that had been arranged by the governor Wednesday. A few hours later, the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals declined a request to stay the execution and order a hearing for what Mr. Coleman's lawyers said was new evidence in the 1981 death of Wanda McCoy, 19. The Supreme Court's denial of a stay of execution, on a vote of 7 to 2, was not announced until 10:59 P.M. Wednesday, one minute before the scheduled execution. That ended a drama that put Mr. Coleman, Governor Wilder and the reliability of Virginia's judicial system on a national stage in recent days. Supported by a corps of ardent defenders, Mr. Coleman declared his innocence in a Time magazine cover story last week, as well as in a nonstop procession of television interviews, which have given his case global exposure. After a secret trip Wednesday morning to a state police branch in suburban Richmond for the lie-detector test, Mr. Coleman traveled back to the prison to spend his final hours alone with his girlfriend, Sharon Paul, whom he met after they began corresponding several years ago. The Reverend Jim McCloskey, who has conducted an investigation trying to prove Mr. Coleman did not rape and murder Wanda McCoy in 1981, said he spoke to him by telephone at 1 P.M. "I've never heard him so exhausted," Mr. McCloskey said. "He could hardly speak." Mr. Coleman, he said, had been so busy giving interviews and contemplating his fate that he had slept only 10 hours in his last three days.

A Constitutional Conundrum on Pay

By Bill McAllister
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Congress bowed to President James Madison's wishes and acknowledged in a pair of extraordinary votes that his 202-year-old prohibition on midterm congressional pay raises had become part of the Constitution. But even as members of the House and Senate were passing resolutions that some lawyers described as pointless, questions were being raised about whether the newly proclaimed 27th Amendment would bar Congress from securing the automatic pay increases that were part of a 1989 law. A Duke University law professor and constitutional law specialist, Walter Dellinger, said the Madison amendment "locks in" the midterm cost-of-living adjustments voted three years ago as part of the Ethics in Government Act. Congress cannot try to reject any increase, because President Madison's amendment "prevents Congress from varying its own pay up, down or sideways," Mr. Dellinger said. Members of the House and Senate declared Wednesday by wide margins that the amendment had become effective May 7 with its ratification by the Michigan legislature, the 38th state. Several constitutional authorities had said the congressional action was unnecessary, but sponsors said the votes were critical, because they would erase any doubts about the validity of the 24-word amendment. Such doubts have arisen because it took two centuries for the amendment to win approval.

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TOTAL Annual General Meeting of June 2, 1992

The shareholders of TOTAL are invited to attend the General Meetings to be held on Tuesday, 2 June 1992, at CNIT La Défense, Goethe Amphitheater, 2 Place de la Défense, 92053 Paris La Défense, France. The Annual General Meeting will commence at 10.30 a.m. and will be followed by an Extraordinary General Meeting. The AGM will deal principally with the approval of the 1991 accounts, the determination of dividend, the appointment of statutory auditors and the appointment of two Directors. The EGM will deal with decisions concerning the renewal of certain authorizations given to the Board of Directors at previous meetings to increase the Company's long-term capital, which either expire in June 1992 or are no longer appropriate due to the change in the number of shares making up the Company's capital stock and an amendment of the Bylaws, as a result of application to the assignment of State-held shares of the principles and provisions applicable to the assignment of subscription rights by the French State and approval of letters of interpretation exchanged with the French State. All shareholders are entitled to participate in these General Meetings, whatever the number of shares held, or to be represented at the Meeting by another shareholder or an officer of the Meeting, or by their spouse, or to cast postal votes. Forms of proxy and postal voting forms, together with entry cards, may be obtained on request from Banque PARIBAS, Service des Assemblées, 3 Rue d'Antin 75002 Paris, France. The duly completed forms must be returned to Banque PARIBAS, Service des Assemblées, no later than May 27, 1992. The following press releases have been issued on May 15, 1992 by TOTAL on the one hand and by the French Government on the other hand: 1. Amendments to the bylaws of TOTAL in relation to the planned decrease of the French State Participation. The French Government has announced its decision to reduce to 15% the participation of 34% controlled by the State in the public company TOTAL through the sale of stock on the financial markets. The legal analysis of the 1924 and 1930 Conventions between TOTAL and the French State has concluded that although there is no obstacle to a sale to parties other than French State related shareholders, it is nevertheless appropriate to modify the Bylaws in order to specify the terms and conditions of implementation. The updating of Bylaws is contained in a proposed resolution which has been approved by a Board of Directors' meeting on May 15, 1992 and which will be submitted at the June 2, 1992 Extraordinary General Meeting. The Board of TOTAL has agreed in principle to an exchange of TOTAL petroleum certificates issued by the State for TOTAL shares. 2. Press release issued by the French Government on May 15, 1992. The French Government has decided to reduce to 15% the participations directly and indirectly controlled by the State in the public company TOTAL, down from the present level of 34%. The French State will retain a direct participation of 5%. This significant decrease of the French State ownership is justified by changes in the oil industry environment. This is today substantially different from the environment prevailing in the 1920's, when the French State took a significant stake in TOTAL's share capital. There exist today in France two major oil companies with strong worldwide activities, one State-controlled and the other one not. The reduction of the French State participation in TOTAL will be achieved through the sale of stock on the financial markets at a date to be decided later, according to stock market conditions.



In Ireland, Fresh Thoughts on Abortion

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

GREYSTONES, Ireland — In 1983, Maureen Casey and most of her friends, wives of professional men in this seaside town 18 miles south of Dublin, favored the constitutional amendment that was supposed to be a comprehensive ban on abortion in this predominantly Roman Catholic country. The women felt that abortion was sinful and followed the church's urging for a "yes" vote, as did two-thirds of the country.

But abortion is again the center of an impassioned national debate and, like an increasing number of Irishwomen of all ages, Mrs. Casey and her friends, now about 50 years old and mothers of four or five children each, are being introspective again.

Many women of Greystones, a suburban town ideologically between the conservatism of rural areas and the liberalism of Dublin, reject groups calling either for a categorical ban on abortion as murder or for abortion on demand as an inherent female right.

The new debate among Irishwomen involves a changing attitude toward the traditional Catholic prohibition not only of abortion but also of contraception and divorce.

Recent polls show that most Irish now favor some form of legal divorce, limited abortion and freedom to travel abroad for abortions and receive printed abortion information here.

"There is a big change in Ireland," Mrs. Casey said. "Priests

don't have the influence they used to."

"Particularly in the bedroom," said her neighbor, Mary Killeen, in a recent afternoon discussion at the Casey home.

In Dublin, Frances Fitzgerald, head of the Council for the Status of Women, a middle-of-the-road amalgam of women's organizations, said: "We've come a long way since 1983. I voted against it, but my mother was for it. Now she sees the need for flexibility."

The abortion issue rose again to haunt the nation in February when a Supreme Court decision appeared to open new grounds for legal abortion. The court overruled a government order forbidding travel to Britain for an abortion by a 14-year-old girl who said she had been raped. Opponents of abortion are calling for a new, ironclad constitutional amendment to ban abortion in all situations.

On the other side of the issue, liberals want at least to make sure

that women are free to receive abortion information in this country and the right to travel abroad, which was not guaranteed by the court decision. The liberals note that 4,000 Irishwomen a year go to Britain for abortions.

The debate has become entangled in the referendum on June 18 on the Treaty on European Union, which has an abortion protocol that could bring changes in Irish law.

The government is gambling that the abortion dispute will not bring about defeat of the treaty, which it strongly favors, and has promised to deal with the question of legal abortions in a referendum and with new legislation in November.

The debate is taking place in a country of 3.5 million where, more so than in most of Europe, women stay in the home as childbearers. The birth rate is declining, but is still the highest in Europe. Only 30 percent of married Irish women have jobs outside the home, but the

number is rising as the economy falters.

In recent years, despite Catholic teaching, married couples are using contraceptives. At the same time, out-of-wedlock births have risen from one in 60 births about 10 years ago to one in 10 today.

"We're all pro-life," Mrs. Casey said, "but there have to be exceptions. It's not opening the floodgates like England or America. We have a different culture here."

Mrs. Killeen said: "It's wrong for me, but why should I legislate for anybody else, who may be desperate? Half of these women wouldn't go if they had proper information and counseling. If they weren't so lonely."

The women, all regular churchgoers, said the priests had not been haranguing them on abortion from the pulpit. "I definitely think the church has lost it on contraception, on divorce, on abortion," Mrs. Casey said.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, 41, who has a degree in social work from the London School of Economics, is considered too liberal by the conservatives and too conservative by the liberals. "I'm pro-life," she said. "I have three boys."

The Irish families are changing, she said, using contraceptives, which are readily available to adults, but are illegal for sale to people younger than 18.

She said she is a churchgoing Catholic, and added, "I don't think the church has changed."

"But women's attitudes are changing," she said. "We are demanding more from our church."

Irish Keep Out U.K. Daily Over Ad

DUBLIN — A London daily, The Guardian, was withheld from sale by its distributor in Ireland on Thursday because of a full-page advertisement that contravenes the country's ban on publicizing abortion services.

A spokesman for the company Eason & Son said it had decided to hold Thursday's edition in a warehouse after 2,000 copies arrived at the Dublin airport.

The advertisement placed by the Marie Stopes Health Clinics, listed the telephone numbers of seven of its abortion centers in Britain. The clinics and Peter Preston, editor of The Guardian, said the advertisement was not meant to test Irish opinion on abortion.

For Smokers, Dark Forecast

More than one-fifth of the industrialized world's population will die from the effects of smoking, according to a study published this week in the Lancet medical journal.

According to the report, the risk of death from lung cancer and other diseases as a result of smoking tobacco is much greater than previously believed. It said that of a total industrialized world population of 1.25 billion people, about 250 million — equivalent to the population of the United States — would die from smoking.

The forecast, based on a study of 1 million people, was made by Britain's Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the Geneva-based World Health Organization and the American Cancer Society.

Weinberger Passes Polygraph Test

By Walter Pincus and George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Former Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger on Thursday released the results of a polygraph test he passed this month after he became concerned that he might be indicted in the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Weinberger took the polygraph as part of his attorney's effort to convince special prosecutors that he took no part in a cover-up to protect President Ronald Reagan.

His lawyer, Robert S. Bennett, also took the unusual step of obtaining a letter from the chairman and the vice chairman of the Senate Iran-contra investigating committee saying they were not bothered by Mr. Weinberger's inability to recall a disputed 1985 arms shipment to Iran through Israel.

"It is inconceivable to us" that Mr. Weinberger "would intentionally mislead or lie to Congress,"

Senators Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, and Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, said in a letter April 29 to Mr. Bennett.

Prosecutors for the special prosecutor in the affair, Lawrence E. Walsh, stepped up their investigation of Mr. Weinberger after learning the contents of notes that he routinely jotted down about daily meetings and telephone calls. The notes suggested to them that Mr. Weinberger knew more than he acknowledged during committee testimony and in his deposition.

Mr. Walsh is pressing the former defense secretary to provide evidence that he believes would implicate Mr. Reagan. Prosecutors have notified Mr. Weinberger that they have a strong case of obstruction of justice against him, but Mr. Walsh has delayed any grand jury action in hopes that Mr. Weinberger will cooperate.

His notes were covered by a congressional subpoena during the

1987 investigations, but they were never produced. According to sources, one of the notes suggested that Mr. Weinberger knew more about Mr. Reagan's knowledge of the shipment than the defense secretary disclosed to Congress.

Mr. Bennett arranged for a polygraph May 5. One of the five questions on the examination was, "During your June 1987 deposition, did you deliberately lie to the House Select Committee counsel about the existence of your diary notes?"

Two other questions were, "Did you ever intentionally withhold diary notes from any governmental entity? Did you knowingly engage in a cover-up with senior administration officials in the fall of 1986 or in 1987 regarding Ronald Reagan's participation in the Iran-contra matter?"

Mr. Weinberger answered "no" to all three questions. The polygraph examiner, Paul K. Minor, said in his report that "Mr. Weinberger truthfully answered."



Defense Minister Moshe Arens of the Likud party taking some target practice while he campaigned in the occupied West Bank.

Rabin, at 70, Is Poised for Comeback

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — "Israel Is Waiting for Rabin," campaign posters plastered across the country say, and for the benefit of the eight or nine Israelis who may not yet get the point, they show a photograph of Yitzhak Rabin at his non-nonsense best.

The slogan alludes to an old time called "Nasser Is Waiting for Rabin."

It was from 1967, just before the lightning conflict popularly known here as the Six Day War, when Mr. Rabin was chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces and the songwriters were describing, whimsically but prophetically, how President Gamal Abdel Nasser and his Egyptian Army were about to have their lights punched out.

The idea behind the new posters, put up by the opposition Labor Party, is to evoke a golden moment for Mr. Rabin and Israel.

There is, however, another point as well, aimed squarely at vacillating voters who may be weary of the last 15 years of Likud party governments but who feel skittish about swinging all the way over to Labor in national elections next month.

To them, the message is unstated but clear: Forget about Labor. Vote for Rabin.

In his party office here on Wednesday, Mr. Rabin, Labor's leader for the last three months, spoke almost wistfully about how he wished Israelis could choose their prime minister through direct elections. He seemed to be suggesting that there was little chance of his losing in such a race against Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud.

There will be such direct elections the next go-around. But in this election, on June 23, Israelis will vote as they always have, for a party. It could have been different, Mr. Rabin said, but Likud "torpedoed" a plan for immediate change.

"Likud was afraid to put Shamir against me—or any other candidates that they could produce," he said. So Labor, he explained, has resorted to a campaign strategy that puts unusually strong emphasis on him personally as well as on party policies.

"It is a combination of the who and the what," he said.

Two months past one's 70th birthday is not the time when most men think about a grand comeback, but if Israeli opinion polls are to be believed, Mr. Rabin has reason to hope he just might return to the office of prime minister that he held in the mid-1970s.

There are no guarantees, of course. Israeli moods are volatile, the country's coalition politics are complex and the tendency at the moment of truth to vote the way one always has is strong. Nonetheless, Labor seems for now to be attracting once-die-hard "Likudniks" wanting change.

Many of these people say they feel confident that in Mr. Rabin, who as defense minister cracked down hard on the nascent Palestinian uprising five years ago, they have a man who will not be a pushover for the Arabs.

For his part, Mr. Rabin says that he will be strong on issues of peace and security. But he insists that he will be more flexible than Mr. Shamir in the continuing peace talks with the Palestinians and neighboring Arab countries. Without being specific, he says he will reduce what he calls unnecessary "political" settlements in Israeli-occupied territories.

He is also ready, he adds, to negotiate a return of some land to Arab control, but not areas like the Golan Heights and parts of the West Bank that he considers vital to Israel's security.

Within a year of taking office, Mr. Rabin says, he hopes to hammer out an agreement

giving Palestinians self-rule in the territories.

Mr. Rabin has held just about every post that counts in Israel: chief of staff from 1964 to 1968, ambassador to the United States from 1968 to 1973, prime minister from 1974 to 1977. He fell from the top office under a cloud of scandal, only to return to the government as defense minister from 1984 to 1990.

Looking back Wednesday on his days as national leader, he recalled important decisions made at a time when Israel was still reeling from the shock of having been caught flat-footed by the attacking Egyptian Army in the 1973 war. Military preparedness was improved, he says, and interim agreements on troop deployment were reached with Egypt.

But others remember that Mr. Rabin, a career soldier and newly minted as a politician, had no sense of how to cope with Israel's endless domestic squabbling.

Some Israeli commentators say it also does not help Mr. Rabin that he lands — just like Mr. Shamir — on the low end of the charisma scale.

He hit a low point in 1977 when, on the eve of national elections, he resigned as prime minister after he and his wife, Leah, were discovered to have kept illegal bank accounts in Washington.

Mr. Rabin's comeback got rolling in February when he narrowly defeated his longtime rival, the incumbent Labor leader, Shimon Peres, in the first party primary held in Israel. Now Likud is clearly worried that he might win the general election.

On occasion, Mr. Rabin must also deal with accusations that he suffered a breakdown just before the 1967 war, based on the fact that he fell suddenly from public view for a day.

As for the supposed breakdown, he said, "I believe wars have to be judged by results."

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Red Cross Warns Israel on Detainees

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross urged Israel on Thursday to stop what the organization called "ill-treatment" of Palestinian prisoners during interrogation.

A Red Cross statement accused Israel of using "physical and psychological pressure" to pry confessions and information from detainees in the occupied territories, violating the Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in times of conflict.

"Confessions obtained under duress, moreover, preclude any fair trial," the Red Cross said.

The rare public criticism followed a meeting Wednesday between Israel's ambassador in Geneva, Izhak Lior, and Cornelio Sommaruga, the Red Cross president.

Israel has allowed the Red Cross for years to interview Arab prisoners privately, and the organization has repeatedly criticized Israel for its treatment of detainees.

The statement said the Red Cross had given many detailed reports to the Israeli government and had repeatedly raised the issue with officials "to no avail."

The organization said it had urged Israeli authorities "to prohibit all forms of ill-treatment, including insults and threats, to forbid interrogations by co-detainees and the exertion of pressure to induce detainees to collaborate."

It also told Israel to improve detention conditions and limit the time detainees spend in interrogation sections.

Israel's position — that security needs may justify use of moderate physical pressure — violates the Geneva convention's rules against "physical or moral coercion in occupied areas," the Red Cross said.

Jets Hit Hezbollah Base

Israel on Thursday mounted its deepest air raid into Lebanon this year, hitting a training base of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah on the third day of hostilities, The Associated Press reported from Bealbek, Lebanon.

It was Israel's eighth air strike into Lebanon this year. The military command in Israel confirmed that its air force struck a Hezbollah base in the Bekaa, but gave no details.

The authorities said 6 guerrillas were killed and 18 wounded at the base near Janta, 120 kilometers (75 miles) north of the Israeli border and five kilometers west of the Syrian frontier.

DEATH NOTICE

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Alfred DAUOD.

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Russian Parliament Rules '54 Transfer Of Crimea Invalid

By Fred Hiatt
Moscow Post Service

MOSCOW — The Russian legislature declared Thursday that the 1954 transfer of Crimea to Ukraine was not valid, a move certain to inflame already tense relations between the two Slavic giants of the former Soviet Union.

The legislature simultaneously affirmed that it has no territorial designs on Ukraine, its neighbor. But the annulling of the gift of Crimea, along with the parliament's insistence that Russia be involved in future talks on the Black Sea Peninsula, was "sure to cause a painful reaction" in Ukraine, the Russian deputy speaker, Sergei Filatov, acknowledged.

ed Nakhichevan, an Azerbaijani enclave on the borders of Armenia, Iran and Turkey. But he acknowledged that fighting there had increased the risk that Turkey would intervene on behalf of the Azerbaijanis, who are Muslims ethnically close to the Turks.

"The question of Nakhichevan has been used quite effectively by Azerbaijan and Turkey," he said. "To provide a pretext for potential, and now even threatened, intervention into the region."

He added: "Any intervention into Nakhichevan would bring the beginning of an all-out conflagration and risk leading to a world conflict."

Both Russia and Turkey said they were trying to avoid conflict, and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel of Turkey was to fly to Moscow on Monday for talks with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia.

Russian deputies, acting behind closed doors, approved the resolution on Crimea by a vote of 136 to 18, with 20 abstentions, according to parliamentary spokesmen. The matter was scheduled for final consideration Friday.

Crimea belonged to Russia from the late 18th century, when Catherine the Great's soldiers captured it from the Crimean Tatars, until 1954, when President Nikita S. Khrushchev handed it to Ukraine. When Russia and Ukraine were two basically powerless entities within the Soviet Union, the transfer seemed to have little more than ceremonial significance.

But since the disintegration of the Soviet Union in December, tensions between Russia, with its 150 million people, and Ukraine, with its population of 51 million, have emerged as potentially the most dangerous in a region beset by upheaval. And conflict over the Crimea, an area blessed with temperate climate, beautiful seashore and valuable ports, lies at the heart of their dispute. A majority of its 2.5 million people are ethnic Russians.

President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine, speaking to a Washington Post correspondent before the outcome of the Russian debate was known, said his country would "certainly respond" if Russia declared Ukrainian sovereignty over Crimea invalid. Mr. Kravchuk also reiterated his belief that the root of the tension between the countries is in Russia's unwillingness to accept Ukraine as an independent nation.

"We want friendly relations with Russia," Mr. Kravchuk said. "But Russia considers us to be its vassal, and as its vassal we are expected to submit and to agree."

The Russian action came as Crimea and Ukraine themselves took measures to defuse tensions that escalated earlier this month when the Crimean parliament declared state sovereignty and scheduled a referendum for August on independence from Ukraine.

The Crimean parliament decided to cancel that earlier declaration, saying state sovereignty had already been "realized" in its constitution. Consideration of the referendum was postponed until June 10, pending further negotiations with Ukraine.

In other parts of the Soviet Union, however, tension continued to run high. Russia's defense minister, Pavel Grachev, and a presidential adviser, Gennadi Burbulis, traveled to Yerevan in Armenia to show support for the republic, which is embroiled in an undeclared war with Azerbaijan. The conflict threatens to involve Turkey — which would mean that a country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was pitted against the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The Armenian foreign minister, Raffi Hovannisian, denied at a Moscow press conference Thursday night that Armenia had invaded



Crimeans urging independence in Simferopol as Russia's parliament ruled Crimea's 1954 transfer to Ukraine was illegal.

EC: Community Agrees to Trim Agriculture Subsidies to Reach Accord on World Trade

(Continued from page 1)

with crop size, regardless of world demand.

As a result, the EC's huge surpluses — known by such appellations as butter mountains and wine lakes — have been stuffed into expensive storehouses or sold at low prices on world markets through highly controversial subsidies to EC producers known as "export refunds." Developing countries that produce food cheaply say the EC refunds freeze them out of world markets by negating their price advantages.

The centerpiece of the EC reform plan is a 29 percent cut in guaranteed grain prices, which would bring Community prices closer to those of the world market.

Farmers would be compensated for most of their price reductions with direct payments, provided they take 15 percent of their land out of production.

The 1992 budget for the Common Agricultural Policy is 36 billion European currency units (\$46.3 billion) or 56 percent of the total Community budget. Because of the new direct payments system, the reform package is not expected to produce savings until 1997.

A key issue in next week's talks in Washington between the EC trade commissioner, Frans Andriessen, and the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, will be the treatment of direct income payments under the GATT rules.

The United States insists the payments, while less objectionable than export refunds, should still be regarded as price-distorting subsidies under multilateral rules governing world trade. A compromise under discussion would shield most of the payments from GATT's scope, at least for a transition period.

An FNSEA spokeswoman said there would be "tough protests" throughout the country during the evening and night, Reuters reported.

German farmers also were quick to condemn the accord. The German Farmer's Association (DBV) said the farm policy reform would cause drastic price cuts in grain and other crops.

The association condemned "this total system change," it said in a statement. "It is wrong and unfair. The negotiators in Brussels have obviously not considered the end result. Structural collapses in entire regions can be expected."

PARTIES: Ross Perot as Catalyst

(Continued from page 1)

he will and will not tell the voters, unconstrained by — and unresponsive to — any political party. Mr. Perot, the independent, does not have to answer for the failures of any presidents. And he cannot be pigeon-holed ideologically. As a result, he may be able to run as a kind of candidate on whom voters can project their own hopes, wishes and views.

The only "constituency" Mr. Perot has to answer to immediately is made up of the volunteers who have worked to put his name on November ballots. This disparate group appears united only by a desire to see Mr. Perot offer the country some strong leadership — "Ross for Boss" read their T-shirts — and to shake up the two major parties.

And if Mr. Perot's account of what his supporters say is accurate, they are not all that concerned about specific issues. "The volunteers said, 'We're not interested in detailed positions,'" Mr. Perot reported on the "Today" television show. "Everybody has detailed positions. Nobody implements them."

The fact that Mr. Perot's volunteers will be able to get him on virtually all state ballots is another sign of the declining importance of parties. Partly because of litigation in 1980 by John Anderson's independent presidential campaign and by the Libertarian Party, it is easier for third-party presidential candidates to qualify for state ballots. This discounts the value of fighting through primaries to win a major party nomination.

In the meantime, state party organizations mean less further down the ballot, too, as even major party candidates develop their own independent organizations and essentially elect themselves. "Perot is the

ultimate extension of that," said Alan Ehrenhalt, the author of "The United States of Ambition" and executive editor of *Governing* magazine. "He's a free-floating individual not responsible to anybody, and therefore he's a metaphor for the whole system."

Mark Steitz, director of communications and policy for the Democratic National Committee, acknowledged that party identification "becomes less important" now, but added that Mr. Perot's advantage could fade as voters began to wonder whether he will be able to govern.

For Mr. Steitz, Mr. Clinton's ability to win a series of primaries and broker peace in his own party could be seen as an asset by voters who know that coalition-building is essential to achieving the changes they are seeking through Mr. Perot.

Mr. Cuomo says Mr. Clinton could go a step further. During a visit to Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Cuomo urged Mr. Clinton to sit down with House and Senate Democratic leaders and reach agreement on a program to put to the country. "It's the Democrats saying, 'We can govern, and we can do it right now,'" Mr. Cuomo said. He added that such an approach would be a "unique demonstration of potential efficacy" that would separate Mr. Clinton from Mr. Bush and Mr. Perot.

Terry Eastland, a conservative and the author of "Energy in the Executive," a book on the presidency that will be published in August, said Mr. Perot's success in rising to the top of the polls while taking few specific positions reflects a long-term trend in U.S. politics for candidates to believe that "you can do certain things to get elected and then close the door on that and govern however you want." Voters may be accustomed to that by now, he said, but they do not necessarily like it.

"The fact that Perot is not mediating his ideas through anybody raises another question," Mr. Eastland added. "How will he do in a system of separated powers?"

If Mr. Perot remains a factor through the fall, Mr. Eastland predicted, it is a question that Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton will pose with increasing urgency. That could force a debate about the fundamentals of the American system that voters have not heard for a long time.

Moscow Plans Arts Festival

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Red Square, once a symbol of Soviet communism, will be the host site for an eight-day festival in July to raise money for the arts and try to attract foreign capitalists, according to an organizer.

The singer José Carreras and soloists from the Bolshoi Ballet and the New York City Ballet are scheduled to perform at the government-sponsored "Red Square Invites" festival, Omari Sokhadze said.

"The concert is commercial, but the results will be charitable as they will go toward the development of Russian culture," Mr. Sokhadze said. He said another goal is to attract foreign investment.

The festival on July 4-11 is expected to attract 500,000 Russian and foreign visitors, Mr. Sokhadze said. Half the 12,000 seats and 50,000 of 80,000 promenade space tickets will be sold for hard currency, he said, adding that tickets could cost as much as \$250.

REACTORS: G-7 May Aid East

(Continued from page 1)

Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan — first expressed concern about the safety of nuclear reactors in East Europe and the Soviet Union at their 1989 Paris meeting, three years after the Chernobyl disaster.

Last year, at their London meeting, they urged Western countries to help raise safety standards in the former Communist world. After that appeal, the so-called Group of 24, a body set up by all Western industrialized countries to coordinate aid to the former Communist world, created a special working group to examine the nuclear safety problem in cooperation with the Commission of the European Community.

But although this led to several Western governments offering help to Eastern countries to make their reactors safer, officials at the atomic energy agency said the aid was uncoordinated, duplicative and far less effective than the program they expect to be approved at the Munich meeting.

Just how specific a commitment the Group of Seven Countries will give to make the East's nuclear power industry safer is uncertain.

In Washington, a congressional expert on nuclear energy voiced support for such a plan. Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, said, "I am a member of the House Appropriations Committee, and I believe the Bush administration should do more 'to work with the Soviets regarding their unsafe reactors.'"

Officials of the atomic energy agency said such a program for the former Communist world's nuclear power industry would also be attractive for American and European nuclear companies, which are starved for new orders because of environmental opposition to nuclear power and the fact that the low price of oil and gas makes nuclear-generated electricity relatively expensive.

France, which has invested more heavily in nuclear power than other industrialized countries, is especially eager for contracts to upgrade East Europe's reactors. But Germany's nuclear industry has been hit as well by that country's ecological movement.

Speaking in Budapest last month, the head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Jacques Attali, said the international community should "mobilize itself in order not only to finance the closing of the most dangerous nuclear power plants, but also to bring together the human and technological resources needed to rehabilitate that portion of the stock of nuclear power plants which can be brought up to a satisfactory safety level."

He said the bank would be ready to take part in lending operations up to some \$4 billion for this purpose.

Germany and France are leading the drive for such a campaign, warning that another nuclear disaster like one at Chernobyl would deal a devastating blow to public confidence in nuclear power around the world and further cripple the West's nuclear industry.

"We must protect Western nuclear investment by making sure there is no catastrophic accident in the East," Mr. Topfer told the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum in Yokohama in April.

Reactors that cannot be made substantially safer are most likely to be replaced with other fossil fuel power plants, which are far cheaper to build. But Czechoslovakia has already said it wants to replace its Soviet reactors with safer Western ones if it can find the money.

The territories of the former Soviet Union have 16 large graphite reactors of the kind that exploded at Chernobyl. The atomic energy agency considers the safety of these reactors "a matter of great international concern."

Reactors of the type used at Chernobyl currently provide 47.8 percent of the nuclear-generated electricity in the countries of the former Soviet Union.

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Thailand Turns to Its Somber, Enigmatic King to Save It From 'Burned Ruins'

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Through four decades of intermittent crises, the people of Thailand have turned again and again to the soft-spoken, somber, enigmatic man who occupies one of the world's most powerful yet mysterious thrones.

Now King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Rama IX of the Chakri dynasty, has placed himself between the army that deposed the monarchy and the people who want his moral force behind their peaceful political revolution.

"We are fighting in our own house," he told two equally uncompromising politicians, Prime Minister Suchinda Kraprayoon and the populist leader Chamlong Srimuang, as they sat at his feet. "It is useless to live on burned ruins."

For Bhumibol (pronounced POH-mee-pahd) as much as for the Thai people, the political future of Thailand now hangs in the balance, as it did in 1957, 1973, 1976 and 1981. But this time, the American-born king, who was named a limited constitutional monarch into an immense amount of personal power, may find a new political base going to support him, according to the leading Ameri-

can scholar on Thailand, David K. Wyatt of Cornell University.

"All through this period from the late 50s to the present, the royal family and the king in particular has assiduously cultivated relations with many people in society, especially the middle and upper class," Mr. Wyatt said Wednesday. "The best symbolic representation of that is that every university diploma in the country is handed to the graduate by the king or a member of the family."

"The really interesting and exciting thing about what's going on right now is that the middle class is finally coming of age," he said. "One of the hopeful signs of the last few weeks is that an amorphous constituency for civilian government is finally beginning to take shape."

The king has used his power wisely. Bhumibol, who is 64 and the world's longest-reigning monarch, inherited the throne through a series of tragedies. When he was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Dec. 5, 1927, his father was a royal prince studying medicine at Harvard, and his mother a Thai commoner learning nursing.

His father, Prince Mahidol, the founder of modern Thai medicine, was not directly in line to the throne. He died in 1929, while his brother, King Prajadhipok, was ruling what was then Siam as an absolute monarch.

Three years after a military coup in 1932 sharply reduced the royal family's power, Prajadhipok abdicated without an heir, and the crown passed to Bhumibol's older brother, Prince Anand, who was only 10. A regency was installed, and both boys returned to Switzerland to finish schooling.

On June 9, 1946, Bhumibol's brother, then a 20-year-old king, Anand Mahidol, was found dead with a bullet through his head in the palace in Bangkok. The death has never been publicly explained.

In the tumultuous postwar period, when Thailand was extricating itself from the ignominy of having sided with the Axis powers in World War II, King Bhumibol Adulyadej—the name means "strength of the land, incorruptible power"—was formally crowned the ninth in the Chakri dynasty in June 1950. He had recently completed studies in law and political science.

Bhumibol is the great grandson of King Mongkut, the monarch fictionalized in "The King and I," and he resembled what he called the "fairy tales" that had grown up around the opulent throne of Siam by the time he became king.

The king had more serious problems, however. The military government under Field Marshal Luang Phibul

Songgram had become accustomed through a long regency to ruling without a royal figure who exercised power. "When I opened my mouth, they'd say, 'Your Majesty, you don't know anything,'" he recalled. "So I shut my mouth. I know things, but I shut my mouth."

The king adopted a two-track policy that was to serve him and Thailand well. He threw himself into national development, promoting projects as varied as alternate fuel development, water treatment, agricultural research and eventual crop substitution in opium poppy areas.

He also decided on a "middle way" for dealing with his limited powers, he said in the interview. He rejected the role of a do-nothing, ceremonial king and began to make decisions without consulting with the generals and field marshals when he knew he was within his constitutional rights. But he stopped short of overstepping a line of confrontation except on rare occasions, carefully selected.

As the military increasingly sought to use his popularity as a prop—while hiding behind the world's toughest *kasemajest* laws to curb dissent—the king built up a reputation for hard work and total dedication to the people.

In 1975, the young king intervened in a political confrontation for the first time, apparently backing a rival to

the leadership. In 1973 and 1976, during student riots, the king intervened again, the first time backing an early democracy movement and the second time coming down on the side of a right-wing law-and-order movement.

Mr. Wyatt said he believed the 1976 policy could be explained by a fear of Indochinese Communism, which had recently taken hold in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and wiped out the Lao royal family. But the rightist policy proved to be a mistake in the long run, Mr. Wyatt said, because it encouraged conservative military leaders.

In 1981, when a group of army colonels tried to overthrow Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, the king saved the government with a gesture: he gave refuge to the prime minister at one of his palaces. The coup collapsed.

The reclusive king has by most accounts had a turbulent family life. His wife, Queen Sirikit, has withdrawn from public view from time to time, apparently suffering bouts of depression. Their only son, Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, is feared by many Thais for his hot temper.

In his development work, the king has found a close companion in his second daughter, Princess Sirindhorn, who appeared on television Wednesday in Bangkok to urge restraint. In 1971, when she was 22, her father named her a crown princess, making her eligible to inherit the throne.

THAIS: Opposition Leader Warns of Renewed Unrest

(Continued from page 1)

ings, however, were on a much smaller scale than earlier this week. Many of the democracy advocates said they were not satisfied with an agreement reached Wednesday night between Mr. Chamlong and General Suchinda to end the bloodshed, since it did not force Mr. Suchinda from office.

As a result of the agreement, which was brokered by King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the nation's revered monarch, Mr. Chamlong and several thousand others who had been arrested during the protests were released from custody. On Thursday, the streets of Bangkok were peaceful for the first time this week, although tense.

Many Thais suggested that Mr. Suchinda should be tried for murder or forced into exile. "Suchinda cannot remain in the country because he has killed innocent people," said Jantana Sriboonrod, a 24-year-old student at Ramkhamhaeng University in Bangkok, the nation's largest.

Mr. Chamlong said that he, too, did not like the agreement reached

Wednesday, although he had agreed to honor it for now, at the king's request.

"I have to abide by his order, at least for two or three days," he said. Mr. Chamlong said he would not be surprised by a repetition of this week's bloodshed, which began Sunday night when Thai security forces charged a peaceful democracy demonstration.

If there are more deaths or injuries, Mr. Chamlong said, General Suchinda should be held directly responsible.

"We protest in a peaceful manner," Mr. Chamlong said, wearing his usual uniform of a blue peasant's tunic, matching pants and shoes. "I don't have the troops, I don't have the guns. I have no power."

General Suchinda and Mr. Chamlong agreed to try to negotiate their differences, with General Suchinda promising to revise the constitution to require the prime minister to be an elected official—something the general is not.

News agencies reported from Bangkok.

General Suchinda was preparing for an address to parliament on Monday in which he was to explain his government's conduct during the crisis.

The debate on the promised constitutional amendment was to begin next Friday. What shape the amendment would take and how long General Suchinda would retain his post remained unclear.

While the demonstrators did not immediately achieve their objective of General Suchinda's removal, the king's call for democratic reform made it virtually certain that the amendment would be approved, despite potential opposition in the Senate, whose members are appointed by the military. The king holds a largely ceremonial post but his deep veneration by Thais gives him great influence.

As part of the return to normal, the government on Thursday revoked a 9 P.M.-to-4 A.M. curfew it had imposed the day before. It also withdrew troops from the streets.

After a plunge early in the week, the Thai stock market staged a strong rally. Brokers called the reaction investor euphoria over the compromise.

But the mood among many Thais was grim.

"Dreams Die: Suchinda to Remain PM," read a headline in the newspaper *Phoostakam*, echoing sentiments of many people interviewed following the compromise.

Typical of some of the reaction of the middle classes were the remarks of Somsak Tesarong, a 42-year-old businessman who joined in the demonstrations. "We're not satisfied with the outcome, the compromise," he said. "We want Suchinda and his wife to leave Thailand." (AP, Reuters, UPI)



A protester raising his hands after he was released from detention in Bangkok on Thursday.

ASIAN TOPICS

Japan's Book Trade With U.S. Is Lopsided

Japan's ascent to economic superpower status has not dulled its voracious appetite for Western books. But this trans-Pacific literary romance remains unrequited, the Los Angeles Times reports from Tokyo: "For every Japanese book translated into English, the Japanese publish 25 to 40 titles from the United States and Britain."

In 1990, for example, Japan published more than 3,000 books translated from English. But Americans published only 82 titles from Japan, according to Publishers Weekly magazine. That compares with 321 titles translated in the United States from French, 202 from German, 145 from Russian and 23 titles from Latin—a dead language.

Leslie Fockell, editorial director of Kodansha International, the largest publisher of Japanese books in English, observed that "Americans are culturally xenophobic." He said Japan was not alone in being ignored. He argued that Americans who shun books, movies and cultural artifacts from Europe and even the former Soviet Union.

Among the most popular authors in Japan are America's Sidney Sheldon and Tom Clancy and Britain's Frederick Forsythe and Jeffrey Archer.

Around Asia
Prince Norodon Sihanouk of Cambodia attended ceremonies this week at the southwestern port city of Kompong Som to

restore its former name, Sihanoukville. The city, 300 kilometers (190 miles) southwest of Phnom Penh, was renamed Kompong Som after the prince was ousted in a coup in 1970 by the pro-American general, Lon Nol. Prince Sihanouk returned to Cambodia in November after 13 years in exile to lead the Supreme National Council, pending general elections in May 1993.

Sir Edmund Hillary, the New Zealander who with the Nepalese Sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay made the first ascent of Mount Everest in 1953, says that with gatherings "the size of a cocktail party" at the world's highest peak, it is "beginning to resemble a junk heap." He was commenting on the record arrival at the summit last week of at least 30 mountaineers from five different expeditions. As to the junk, he conceded: "Our team contributed to that. We set off to challenge a mountain uncontaminated by man. And in the euphoria of our success, we dumped our stuff upon its slopes." Sir Edmund said he had suggested a five-year moratorium on Everest "to take away the waste and allow the mountain to heal the wounds of over-use." But he said the financial benefits to Nepal from expeditions made that impossible.

Tokyo's Diamond Information Center has unveiled a diamond-encrusted mobile telephone. The phone, sparkling with 1,300 diamonds set in 18-carat gold, is the centerpiece of a "Diamond Jewelry for Working Women" promotion in big jewelry and department stores. The manufacturer, Nakagawa Jewelry, said it would be happy to sell the bauble to anyone with 100 million yen (about \$770,000) to spare.

Arthur Higbee

Ramos Is Holding Big Lead as 52% Of Vote Is Talled

United Press International
MANILA—Former Defense Minister Fidel V. Ramos appeared headed for the Philippine presidency Thursday with a commanding 777,000-vote lead.

With 52 percent of the 25 million votes counted, Eduardo Cojuangco, a businessman, was second to Mr. Ramos, leading Miriam D. Santiago, a former judge, by more than 16,000 votes.

Mr. Ramos, who is backed by President Corason C. Aquino, continued to pace the seven-way race, with 2,963,539 votes. Mr. Cojuangco, who is one of the country's richest men, had 2,185,789 votes to Mrs. Santiago's 2,169,138, according to the latest unofficial tally by a government-accredited counting center. The election was held May 11.

Mrs. Aquino appealed to Congress to fear her successor swiftly amid fears of a constitutional crisis if the elected president is not sworn in before her term ends on June 30. There have been reports of irregularities in the slow counting of votes.

"Let us not frustrate our people's efforts by unnecessary delays in the canvass," Mrs. Aquino said in a statement.

Other East Asian countries like Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia,

REGION: Thailand Takes Asia's Road to Freedom

(Continued from page 1)

William H. Overholt, an executive director of Bankers Trust Company in Hong Kong. "Economic success creates a broad middle class and a huge education system, and it creates factories filled with large numbers of educated workers who form unions."

"Economic success also forms ties with the outside world, so that liberal foreign ideas penetrate," Mr. Overholt added. "These social glaciers break up any dictatorship."

Statistics in the latest World Bank report, made public this month, underscore the progress in many Asian countries that were desperately poor just a generation or two ago. South Korea is now wealthier per capita than Portugal, and has less than a third its illiteracy. Hong Kong and Singapore are richer than Spain or Ireland, and Hong Kong has a longer life expectancy than either the United States or Britain.

Moreover, Professor Scott notes

that Asian countries have made more headway in establishing democratic governments than in fostering tolerant societies. The result is sometimes authoritarian democracies—governments that are freely elected but that try to intimidate critics and curb freedom of expression.

"You have conditions in many countries for democracy—Singapore is a good example—but without the liberal, tolerant environment to go with it," Mr. Scott said.

So far, transitions in East Asia to more representative government have been relatively non-violent. But the bloodiest repression, in China and Burma, was in those countries that have yet to make the leap to pluralism.

China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Burma and North Korea may all face political and generational transitions in the 1990s, and each has a record of violent domestic turmoil in the last 50 years. Some fear that the violence could be repeated if pressures for political change bubble to the surface—and almost everyone believes that they will.

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Lingering Issue: Military Influence

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE—Despite the backing of Thailand's widely respected constitutional monarch, King Bhumibol Adulyadej, a compromise settlement of the violent feud between the armed forces and democracy groups may run afoul of deeply entrenched military interests in Thai politics.

Parliament will meet in Bangkok on Monday to discuss resolution of a conflict that goes beyond the question of the resignation of General Suchinda Kraprayoon, the unelected prime minister, to the issue of military dominance of political power.

Full debate on constitutional reform will begin May 29, according to parliamentary sources. After a joint audience with the king on Wednesday, General Suchinda said he and Chamlong Srimuang, one of the main opposition leaders, had agreed that differences should be settled peacefully in the legislature.

But Abhisit Vejajiva, a member of the Democrat Party, said Thursday that although the opposition welcomed the king's inter-

NEWS ANALYSIS

vention, "there is no guarantee that constitutional amendments will pass without a transitional clause that would allow Suchinda to remain in power."

There was also no sign of remorse from the security forces or the five pro-military parties in the governing coalition for the use of force by the army that caused at least 40 deaths and hundreds of injuries in clashes since Sunday.

Antagonism remains high, and protest leaders have warned that if General Suchinda refuses to step down, demonstrators will mobilize again.

But even if the prime minister resigns, the issue of military influence on the Thai government will remain, analysts say.

"Suchinda's departure as prime minister would not necessarily lead to a reduced role for the military in politics," said Surin Maitrion, a Thai research fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

Curbing the power of the military, he added, would be "the most difficult problem" to solve.

Active or former generals have filled the prime minister's post for all but 13 years since Thailand ceased to be an absolute monarchy in 1932.

General Suchinda led a coup that removed an elected civilian government in February, 1991, on the grounds that it was corrupt.

But many of the politicians and some of the ministers in that government re-emerged in the pro-military coalition that gained a slim majority of seats in parliamentary elections in March.

Until the 1991 coup, the military's traditional hold on power in Thailand was slipping as tensions with Communist countries in Indochina eased and civilian politicians, many of them businessmen, gained influence over the awarding of lucrative contracts and concessions in the booming Thai economy.

A National Assembly appointed by General Suchinda and his colleagues in the junta that staged the coup approved a new constitution in December that was clearly designed to perpetuate military influence in elections of executives.

The constitution allowed an unelected prime minister to head the government.

It also enabled the junta to appoint a Senate of 270 predominantly military members who can vote with the 360 elected members of the House of Representatives on confidence measures that could oust an elected administration.

The opposition, headed by Mr. Chamlong and another former general who also resigned to run for political office, wants both these provisions amended.

Analysts said, however, that Thai military commanders were convinced that their business interests would be vulnerable to takeover if they agreed to surrender political power.

Those interests range from commissions on arms purchases to logging, mining and fishing concessions, the analysts said.

Even if General Suchinda, who was supreme commander of the armed forces until he became prime minister last month, does agree to resign, his close associates in the military will continue at their posts.

"Essentially, power in Thailand is in the hands of a clique within the armed forces," said Robert Karniol, Asia correspondent for *Japan's Defense Weekly*.

Michael Leifer, professor of international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, said that the opposition supported by an increasingly assertive middle class regarded military rule as an anachronism.

Mr. Leifer said the political conflict in Thailand "cannot be resolved until the military come to realize that a country that depends on educated and professional people is one that cannot be ruled by military dictatorship."

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OPINION

Stop the Hand-Wringing, Move Against Serbia

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—In the face of Serbia's bloody invasion of its neighbors, George Bush has decided under his desk in a way that recalls Benjamin Franklin's 1788 doctrine: "We Americans have no commission from God to police the world."

The line of the jungle has been repeated: no more barbarism in the name of vengeance.

These historic hatreds run so deep, there's nothing anybody can do. The unspoken excuse is that in an election year, no American politician wants to commit American forces to what may be a quagmire. Yet the lack of any threat of harsh consequences encourages the aggression.

Iran-Contra Isn't Difficult: Just Color It Crooked

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON—There are so many special investigators and grand juries peering into so many dusty corners these days that Judge Lawrence Walsh's examination of the Iran-contra affair had nearly sunk from sight.

It was a footnote to the secret history of the Reagan administration when Judge Walsh momentarily appeared at the federal courthouse in Washington in May 1985 to dismiss his grand jury charges.

Investigating for years at the toothpick and splinter level, Walsh has lost the contours of the forest in legalistic detail, making fuzzy what should be clear.

Liman in the joint congressional investigation. His encyclopedic knowledge of the affair, and his ability to frame it in constitutional context, has been an eye-opener.

White House national security adviser, Robert McFarlane and John Poindexter; and a "chief executive officer" (Oliver North).

This fundamental rule is a flagrant violation of constitutional principles. Quite obviously, if a president—or worse, presidential aides without the president's full knowledge and assent—may raise secret intrigues in the good name of the United States, the country risks sliding from constitutional government to banana-republic status.

In the Fog, Low on Gas, and Lost

By S. T. Kantin

PARIS—It was an honor I could have done without, but when the control tower at Charles de Gaulle Airport invited my single-engine plane to land on its vast runway, I could hardly say no. I had been flying over the countryside northeast of Paris through storm clouds and fog for nearly 90

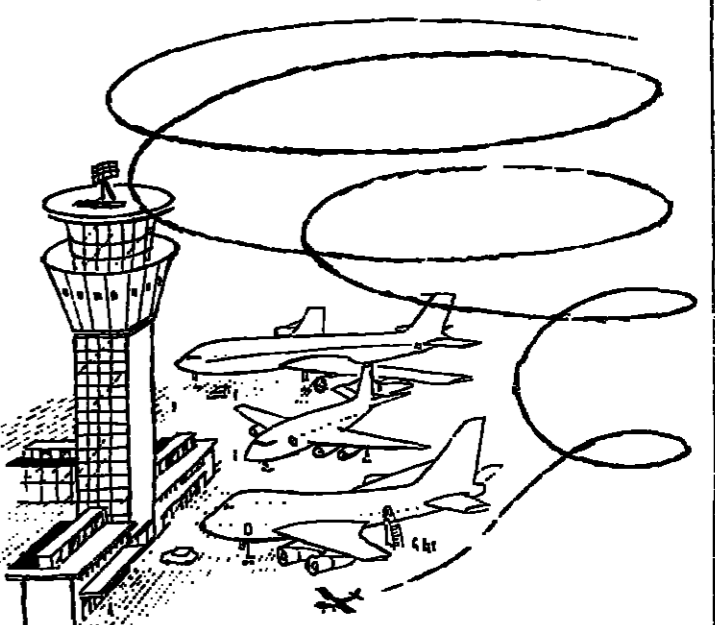
MEANWHILE

minutes, much of that time in zero visibility. My gas was running short. I hadn't planned it that way. Looking forward to a leisurely jaunt on a recent Sunday morning, I had learned at my air club that the cloud cover was a bit thick above 700 feet (210 meters). A storm was expected in the afternoon. But a quick trip to the woods beyond Meaux, following the twisting Marne, and a return dash to the airfield at Chelles would take at most a half hour, just enough to stretch my legs.

I checked the 150-horsepower Rally. There was about two hours worth of gas in its tanks. There seemed no point in loading the plane down with the extra weight of full tanks. So I rolled down the grass-covered strip, took the plane up, aimed for the tall chimneys of the Vaires power station, then pointed my nose at 75 degrees, and reached the old stone bridge on the other side of Meaux in barely seven minutes.

I continued over the woods beyond, then turned back toward home. The reddish, mock-medieval silhouette of Euro Disneyland appeared to the south, a bit farther than I would have liked, so I cut a few degrees from my heading and—I was swallowed by a squall. Heavy, rattling raindrops beat on the canopy and splattered on the wings—something frightening only the first time it happens. The real problem was that I was engulfed in fog. The wing tips disappeared.

Bit by bit, the fog was clearing. I told the tower I could see the outline of a wooded area, then a racetrack, then a golf course. The golf course did the trick. CDG made me do a 10-degree turn to the left, then a 20-degree turn. Then, straight ahead, I saw what looked to me like the grandmother of all runways. I spotted four Boeing 747s sitting in a cluster, and then a Concorde, apparently waiting for me to get down before streaking skyward. I was tempted to use that runway, but the tower told me to maintain my heading until I saw rapidly flashing lights. I was to follow them to a landing. Another runway of this size was unthinkable from behind my 150-horsepower engine—but there it was, now, flashing, beckoning.



ed, my plane and I, the craft pawing the air like a crab. My little Sunday jaunt had hardly been that. There may have been 15 minutes of gas left in the tanks. As I taxied my plane forward, I noticed two huge fire engines waiting at a discreet distance. I asked the CDG tower, "Are they there for me?" "Nice landing," was the only reply. Later, when the weather had cleared, the head of my air club and our chief pilot came to help me bring the plane home; we reached Chelles after a five-minute flight. No one in the club was laughing; it could have happened to any one of them. I had more or less. But none had landed at Charles de Gaulle. International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

At Issue in Hamburg

Regarding the report "At a Jewish Cemetery in Germany, a Clash of Laws" (May 11) by Marc Fisher: The majority of people opposed to construction of the Ottensen shopping mall are not Jewish. They are students, merchants and foreign workers who fear that a glitzy shopping mall would threaten the private commerce, low rent and variety of Hamburg's only progressive, multicultural neighborhood.

Third-Party Politics

Regarding "A Perot Run for President Wouldn't Add Up to Much" (Opinion, April 30): David S. Broder contends that the "central issue in 1992" ought to be "the need to end the policy deadlock in Washington by constituting a real government, one where the president and the congressional majority are of the same party."

Sorting Out the Guilt

I do not know whether the Los Angeles police were guilty of using excessive force in beating Rodney King or whether the jury reached a reasonable verdict. I do know that the "media" were partly responsible for the recent riots.

Liberty's Flip Side

Regarding "Watching Los Angeles, French Ask: Can It Happen in Marseille? Or Paris? Or Lyon?" (May 13) by William Drozdzick: This article quotes an Algerian immigrant's son as saying that it is

Start Talking

Regarding "Europe and America Could Interdict Serbia's Arms" by Brian Beedham and "What Was That About a New World Order?" by Anthony Lewis (Opinion, May 18), as well as "The Wordy West Fiddles While Ex-Yugoslavia Burns" by Jenonne Walker (Opinion, May 21): Brian Beedham, Anthony Lewis and Jenonne Walker recommend Western military intervention in the former Yugoslavia. None so much as mentions the likely reactions from Russia and other Eastern states to NATO forces attacking Serbian forces, whatever the pretext. Such warmongering betrays a total misreading of European history.

On C. and F.

I am anxious to find out the way to figure the temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice versa. In other words, I want to know, whenever I see the temperature designated on the centigrade thermometer, how to find out what it would be on Fahrenheit's thermometer.



difficult for someone of Arab origin to get into a position of power in France. He is right. France boasts about liberty, equality and fraternity. But only native Frenchmen are given the opportunities that let them aspire to white-collar jobs. In Britain and America, immigrants hold important positions. In France, Algerians and blacks are considered to be good only for ditch-digging and factory work. The French see themselves as exclusive, a fixed civilization, a unity—always apart from the rest. Everything that is foreign to them is viewed with suspicion. Liberty and equality, part of France's motto, are derivative and gimmicky. They do not fit and have to be reviewed to be credible. This is a challenge France can no longer afford to dismiss.

Guns for Everyone

Only unobservant folk suppose George Bush has no substantive policy to fight poverty in the United States. He has made it clear that he already has in place a simple, systematic anti-poverty program that is particularly appealing because it costs taxpayers nothing. As a committed, card-carrying member of the National Rifle As-

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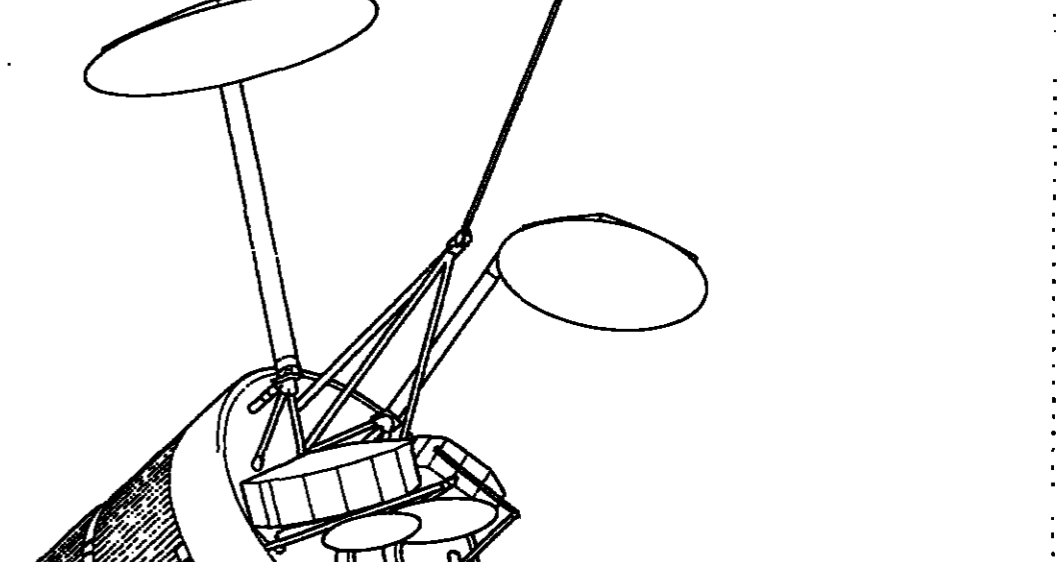
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Thank you, NASA. Last week's historic mission did more than rescue INTELSAT's satellite. It inspired millions around the globe with the daring and dramatic exploits of humans in space. INTELSAT thanks you for your ingenuity and initiative in saving our satellite. This one satellite will serve over 60 countries on four continents. It now joins INTELSAT's other 18 satellites in providing unmatched global telecommunications services to over 150 countries. INTELSAT, a nonprofit international treaty organization, and NASA, share a common heritage—both organizations were forged at the dawn of the Space Age. From that time to this, the INTELSAT cooperative's mission has remained constant: to provide expanded telecommunications services to all nations on a non-discriminatory basis. Thank you, NASA, for helping us serve the world. INTELSAT, 3400 International Drive, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008

A Huge Bill And Awful Pain Ahead. By Hobart Rowen. WASHINGTON—The bill to face up to the... 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO. Jailed. 1912: Breach in Crime.

Museum: It's All Fake

Exhibits Show The Counterfeit In Daily Life

By Laura Colby
International Herald Tribune

SALERNO, Italy — The museum's facade looks like carefully restored and painted stone. But on closer inspection, one can see that a corner of the facade is loose and curling, almost as if it could be peeled off like a piece of pasteboard.

In front is a stone tablet inscribed in Oscan characters, used by the tribe that inhabited this southern Italian region in the 5th century B.C., before the Romans came. But when translated, the inscription doesn't contain ancient wisdom, just a phrase by Professor Salvatore Casillo, circa A.D. 1991.

Casillo is the mastermind behind the Museo del Falso, an institution studying and exhibiting fakes and counterfeit objects that are part of daily life. The museum was opened last year with funds from the city, the University of Salerno and a local savings bank, and since then has featured exhibitions on counterfeit silver, detergents and, most recently, food.

A professor of industrial sociology who focused on entrepreneurship, Casillo came across hundreds of examples of entrepreneurs who went into illegal business, sometimes with brilliant ideas "that made you wonder what they could accomplish in legitimate business," he said.

Together with colleagues who are psychologists, anthropologists and legal experts — all of whom had come across the trend in their own research — he founded a study center and the museum, which was formerly a depot for the city sanitation department.

Casillo shrugged off the idea that the proximity of Italy's counterfeiting capital — Naples — may have contributed to their experiences.

"It doesn't just happen in Italy, it happens everywhere in the world," he said. "The problem of falsification is the problem of the future. With advanced electronic equipment available easily today, almost anyone can counterfeit almost anything."

The Falso Food exhibit demonstrated the range:

There was false wine, containing methanol; a "Moët & Chandon champagne" made in Naples; extra-virgin olive oil made by adding chlorophyll to far cheaper sunflower oil, and a ring of counterfeiters who replaced labels on jars of foods like Nutella and Kraft mayonnaise with new ones once the date of expiry for recommended use had past. (The ring was uncovered after an entire family was hospitalized after eating spoiled food.)

FROM Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, powdered milk protein for animal use, which is eligible for European Community payments, was exported bearing labels that falsely claimed that it was suitable for human consumption and made into products such as cheese for export, bringing a higher price.

Casillo said the Italian carabinieri's special health inspection squad each year seizes around 900 billion lire (\$750 million) of products in Italy.

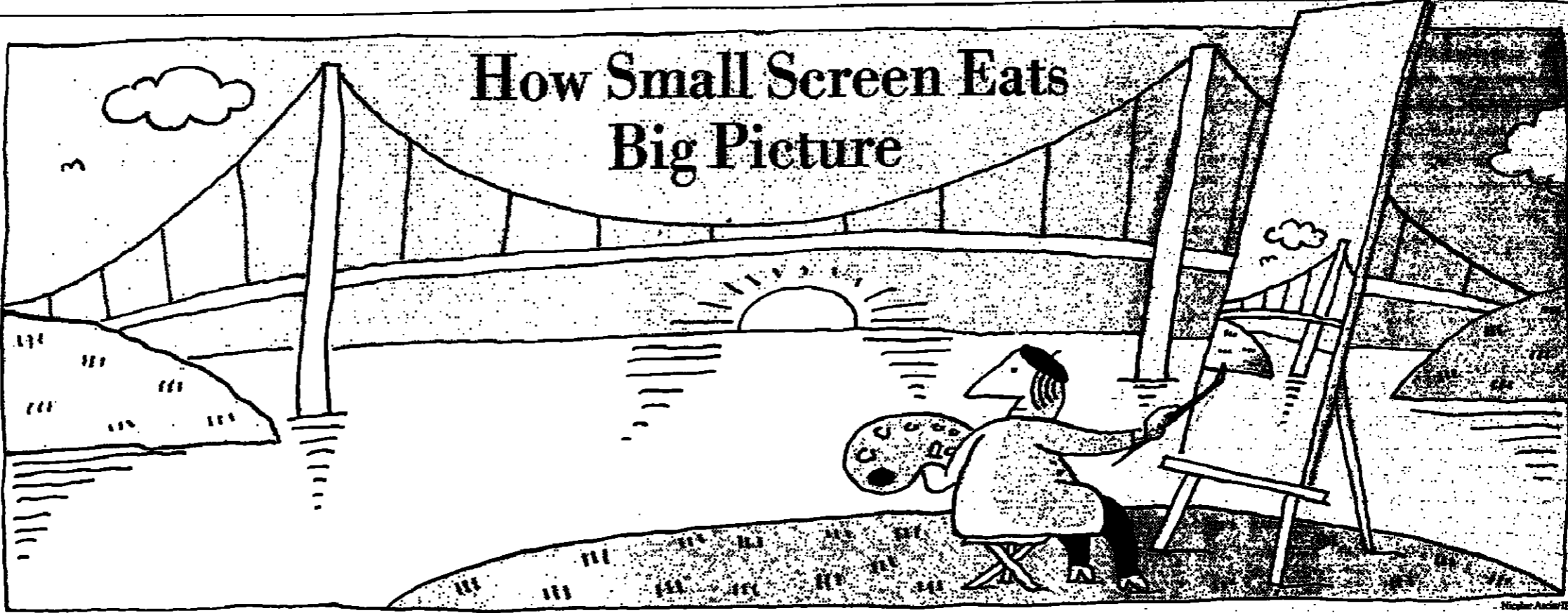
Not everything on exhibit was illegal. There were also caffeine-free coffee, alcohol-free beer and cholesterol-free eggs, all foods that are not really what they claim to be.

The Falso Food exhibit closed at the end of April but will travel to Vicenza for a food fair in September.

In Salerno, meanwhile, an exhibit opens this month on false talismans such as crystal balls and good-luck charms. "There has been increasing insecurity of our national world in recent years," said Casillo. "Many people try to take refuge in magic. The thesis of our exhibit will be that these talismans actually do work for those who believe in them."

Future exhibits are planned on false archaeological artifacts, historical falsehoods such as false television news and counterfeit watches.

Museo del Falso, via San Benedetto 9, Salerno, tel: (89) 253-451. Open weekends, or by appointment for groups.



How Small Screen Eats Big Picture

By John Harding
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — You've got your big-screen TV, your five-speaker surround-sound amp, and even a bucket of gourmet popcorn. You slip the latest hit movie into your VCR — but your home theater still doesn't seem to add up to a real moviegoing experience.

Something's missing. What could it be?

How about 43 percent of the movie? Until very recently, chances are overwhelming that what you were watching on your home monitor was not what you saw down at the neighborhood Bijou, nor was it what the movie's makers intended you to see. What you saw was a cropped and scanned — and sometimes squeezed or colorized — shadow of the real movie, a desperate attempt to fit a well-rounded work of cinema into the square hole of television.

The surge in popularity of home video in the 1980s caught filmmakers off guard. Even the late Sir David Lean, whose handsomely tailored wide-screen epics like "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and "Lawrence of Arabia" suffered most at the hands of videocassette packagers and broadcasters, seemed more amused than infuriated by the TV screen's boxlike shape.

"You know, the box is O.K.," Sir David joked at the premiere of his restored "Lawrence of Arabia" in 1989, "but it's just the middle third of a picture like this."

Today, many filmmakers are no longer amused. A recent Los Angeles Times survey reported that 67 percent of the American populace now prefers to do all its movie-watching at home, and directors, writers and cinematographers have started to speak out on aesthetic matters that go beyond the last legal scuffle over colorization.

Several of those who helped underwrite the restoration of "Lawrence of Arabia," the directors Steven Spielberg and Martin Scorsese among them, are seeking government legislation to protect the integrity of their movies on the home front. The latest volley is H.R. 3051, titled the Film Disclosure Act of 1991, which would require copyright owners to label all movies when "materially altered" for the home video market, commercial exhibition or for transmission over cable, satellite or broadcast TV.

In March, Scorsese appeared before a congressional subcommittee to testify in favor of this amendment to the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946. "Some of our best stories have been butchered, drained of their richness and reduced to skeletons," he said.

Scorsese documented his charges by playing tapes of broadcasts, which showed how Alfred Hitchcock's "Rear Window" had been re-edited to include a Jimmy Stewart dream sequence and how reaction shots in the climactic moments of "Casablanca" had

been trimmed beyond recognition to fit a commercial TV time slot.

Sometimes the liberties taken with feature films are less perceptible, as when their running time is shaved by removing individual frames or when the entire film is "compressed" through electronic means. Both techniques can subtly alter the pitch of music and dialogue, producing in the viewer a sense of something being wrong that may be more subliminal than conscious.

In other cases, movies have been expanded to a more marketable length by adding new footage, or alternate takes have been inserted to "soften up" the movie for family viewing. Substantially different musical soundtracks have been substituted.

By far the most prevalent form of alteration has been through a technique known as "panning and scanning." This is an attempt to make up for the loss of visual information from both sides of a wide-screen picture by redirecting a viewer's attention to the most obvious action elements in its composition.

"Without scanning, actors would exit the frame prematurely," explains a position paper by the Motion Picture Association of America. "Panning the image keeps the principal actors and the key action within the television frame."

SINCE 1961, this has been the accepted way for TV stations to deal with wide-screen movies. But it has raised the question of who was performing this technical surgery, in effect deciding what visual material in each shot was important and what was irrelevant.

More and more movies are being shot with the inevitable TV and home video markets in mind. Relying on tight, alternating close-ups and center-weighted compositions, these features transform the movie-going experience into a sort of big-screen sneak preview of next season's rental club fare.

Short of that, though, the only real alternative to panning and scanning is the process known as "letterboxing." Letterboxing, which television broadcasters first tried in the 1950s, more or less faithfully reproduces the rectangular movie image on the TV screen, leaving a black band above and below it. At a time when the 19-inch (48-centimeter) TV was still king, however, the practice received little support from eye-strained viewers.

Letterboxing is still seen as a major turn-off for consumers, which is why both the Motion Picture Association of America and the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers turned out in full force to speak out against H.R. 3051.

It has only been in the past two or three years, however, with the availability of bigger, high-resolution TV monitors and a renewed interest in high-quality laser home video, that letterboxing has really gained outspoken support.

Letterboxed versions of "The Alamo," "It's a Mad Mad Mad Mad World," the restored "Spartacus" and "Thelma & Louise" have all shown up on VHS tape in recent months to favorable response. Indeed, when Kevin Costner's "Dances With Wolves" was released on tape only in a 399, cropped-and-scanned version last fall, most reviewers recommended sitting "Dances" out. It did not go unnoticed that Costner's epic soon followed on laser disk with its original Panavision vistas intact at a price of \$49.

Paramount Home Video is hoping to stem the tide of defectors to laser disk with its new "Director's Series" of videocassettes, which offers select titles in their original screen ratios. Because of their better picture resolution, laser disks will always be more "letterbox friendly" than either traditional TV broadcasting or videotape, the experts say.

For fans, laser's ability to deliver sharp visual detail more than makes up for the reduced size of the actors. The consensus is that most wide-screen films on laser disk are stunning.

The New Order in Russian Tourism

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the old days, when the Soviet Union was still one country with just one travel agency, foreign tourists knew more or less what to expect. They were met, housed, fed and herded about by Intourist, a watchful servant of the state that made sure visitors stuck with a program, from stale, pre-ordered meals to well-rehearsed litany of Soviet achievements.

Now, there is no program, just as there is no Soviet Union and no Intourist monopoly. Instead, the traveler finds a bewildering array of offers, services, tours, hunting and fishing tips, ski adventures, cultural exchanges and study groups. Name it, and if you look hard enough, you can find it here in the 15 former Soviet republics, of which 11 are still loosely banded together in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

This is all basically good news for tourists. They can go to places that were previously off-limits, do things that were formerly nezvyazno, or impermissible, stay with families without having to worry about the KGB and even live the way the old Communist bosses did, now that the party's villas, sanitariums and secret hotels have been thrown open.

The only thing missing is certainty. Russia and the other republics are going through major economic and political changes, which make long-range planning difficult for everyone, including those catering to tourists.

Intourist has been radically transformed. It is now a nongovernmental tour operator working on contract with hotels, restaurants and travel agencies throughout the former Soviet Union. Intourist guarantees what it can, but is powerless in the face of delayed flights, fuel shortages, ethnic strife, changes in government or coups.

Memories of the failed coup in Moscow last August, and a well-publicized economic crisis that has brought in Western aid, are not going to help tourism in 1992. The best year was from the summer of 1989 until the summer of 1990, before Mikhail S. Gorbachev's changes began to sour. Since then the number of visitors from the West has fallen 10 to 15 percent, according to Ravil M. Yulgishev,

vice president of Intourist, and the drop in visitors from Eastern Europe has been even more drastic.

Still, the new era at least offers a choice of sorts. You can now find Western-style hotels, such as the luxurious Metropol in Moscow, the elegant Grand Hotel Europe in St. Petersburg and the gleaming Metelchi Palace in Tbilisi, Georgia. In major cities, new restaurants, many with foreign partners, are sprouting up daily.

For those new luxuries, Western visitors are asked to pay large, some argue prohibitive, sums, given Russia's tenuous appeal for many tourists. One night at the Metropol costs \$420 for two, while at the Cosmos, formerly an Intourist hotel in northern Moscow, far from the center, the rate for two is \$256. A dinner for two, with wine, at Adelchino, one of the best Italian restaurants in Moscow, will easily top \$150.

MODERATELY priced hotels exist, but they are difficult to find. One, the new Novotel in Moscow, charges \$150 a night for a single or a double room. The Gorbachev Foundation, in an immense building on Leningrad Boulevard that was originally built as a training school for foreign Communist Party leaders, has a 198-room hotel, where a standard double goes for \$100, and a deluxe double with sitting room costs \$140.

There are probably other bargains too, now that hotels are trying to make their way in an increasingly competitive market. But foreign travel agencies such as American Express do not know about them. (For an alternative, see story at right.)

"It is one of the biggest problems we have," said Jim Kober, vice president of the American Express office in Moscow. "There is no concerted effort to put all of this together. There are new outfits, but a lot of them are questionable. Do they have room service, do the telephones work, do they provide towels and a bar of soap?"

But despite Russia's well-advertised difficulties, life here for foreigners — both short-term visitors and long-term residents — is better than ever. With \$1 now roughly equal to 100 rubles, prices that make the average Moscovite wince are negligible for many tourists.

For those with particularly Western cravings or needs, there is now an impressive array of stores that accept only dollars and other hard currencies and are run by Finns, Swiss, French and Austrians, among others.

Taxis and private car rentals are more plentiful than before the fall of the Soviet Union, and private drivers, once shy of foreigners, are happy to take them wherever they want to go, even outside the city for a day's excursion. The fare should be 30 times what you see on the meter if the taxi is officially licensed, although rates are often negotiable. A ride within the center of Moscow will probably cost 100 rubles.

About 1,500 organizations in the former Soviet Union are now involved in the tourist business, which, like many others here, has a Wild West feel with businessmen scrambling to stake out available resorts. The Inbor travel agency, for instance, recently circulated a flyer offering a dacha built for Stalin in the Valdai region, famous for its lakes, hills and natural beauty, about 320 kilometers (200 miles) north of Moscow. "Fabulous rooms, billiard tables, saunas, fireplaces, pools, tennis courts, cinema halls are awaiting you," the flyer says. At \$15 to \$20 per person a night, the deal is not bad, but it is limited.

Mikhail Zolov, a spokesman for Inbor, said the firm did not want to advertise widely for fear that it would not be able to handle demand.

Such arrangements may be open to challenge. For instance, a recent article asserting that Gorbachev's villa on the coast of Crimea was available for rent turned out to be untrue. The villa, with its escalator designed by Raisa Gorbachev for an effortless ascent from the beach, is the subject of a dispute between Russia and Ukraine. Rooms are available, however, at the nearby Rest House, where Gorbachev's senior advisers were staying during the coup last August, according to a tour guide in nearby Sevastopol.

The list goes on — party bosses had country homes scattered all across the country, usually in choice spots. Finding these places, getting in touch with the new proprietors and making reasonably sure that they will continue to be available is not easy, particularly for overseas tourists. Many do not advertise. And many are not known to travel agencies.

HEAR THIS

Department of press-release talk: What makes it easy to get around in a distant land and is a perfect gift for traveling executives and such? Well, of course, a T-shirt that has a bunch of words in English and one of five foreign languages, written upside down, so you can just lift it up and read and sound sophisticated in Germany or Japan. Just the thing for all you ministers schmoozing at trade talks or executives going for that global detergent deal. In your off-hours, you'll meet lots of groovy natives who'll want to read the T-shirt. Want to know more? Really? MarketWorks, 1 Union Square W, No. 713, New York 10003.

THE MOVIE GUIDE



Scenes from Keith Gordon's "A Midnight Clear," left, and Kiyoshi Kurosawa's "Jigoku ni Keibi-in."

A Midnight Clear

Directed by Keith Gordon.
U.S.

This is a dogface saga of the sort that the great Sam Fuller might have directed: a spare, personal, straight-from-the-trenches account of men at war. But the serene, nearly ecclesiastical tone that Keith Gordon has given the film would have been out of character for the gritty post-war auteur. Adapted by Gordon from William Wharton's novel, it focuses on the family atmosphere within a depleted squadron assigned to acquire intelligence information about an expected Nazi offensive in the snowy French countryside. The six young soldiers, all of whom, we're told, have IQs higher than 150, are led by Will Knott (Ethan Hawke), a recently promoted sergeant who also serves as the film's narrator. The Germans, they discover, don't want to fight at all; fresh from the Russian front, they've had enough of war and want to surrender. So a mock skirmish is planned that will allow the Americans to capture their ri-

Jigoku ni Keibi-in

Directed by Kiyoshi Kurosawa.
Japan.

The young director (no relation to the more famous Akira) for whom Juno Bunt last year produced "Sweet Home," that send-up of Elm Street, has now made another tale of terror. The guardsmen from hell of the title is a large and lethal employer hired to see to the security in a typical Japanese company building. He sees to it all right and sets out to murder corporate Japan. In this hi-tech old dark house there are a number of gory potentials, but the plucky heroine, Makiko Kuroki, emerges in one piece. She alone. Others have legs and arms broken while alive, are put into filing cabinets and stomped to death. Who wants overtime in a company like this? And what to do when horror stalks the company corridors and the very symbol of a protective and paternal authoritarianism turns lethal. It is possible to read this entertaining picture as a camp allegory of big business in Ja-

Lethal Weapon 3

Directed by Richard Donner.
U.S.

"Lethal Weapon 3" opens when Detective Sergeants Martin Riggs (Mel Gibson) and Roger Murtaugh (Danny Glover), the Los Angeles Police Department's two most tireless cops, accidentally blow up a building while trying to defuse a car bomb. It ends when they burst down a housing project. In between they become involved in a comic armored car heist and more or less stumble across a vicious former L.A.P.D. cop (Stuart Wilson), who is now running an underground supermarket dealing in stolen gun armor-piercing bullets and drugs. "Lethal Weapon 3" isn't that much worse than the two earlier films, but the pace warms this. (Fletcher Conroy, NYT)

- ACROSS**
- 1 Prom souvenirs
 - 5 Georgetown five
 - 10 "— homot"
 - 14 Celebes ox
 - 15 Scrub, NASA style
 - 16 "Candida" author
 - 17 Ring zinger?
 - 19 Comcoob, e.g.
 - 20 Bridal path
 - 21 Anagram for dine
 - 22 Gerona's river
 - 24 Bambi, for one
 - 25 Frost-Sprat spat?
 - 27 Roy stop
 - 28 Globe, e.g.: Abbr.
 - 30 Playingth
 - 31 Water wheel
 - 32 Kilt
 - 33 Bickering Brahmins?
 - 35 Corncoob, e.g.
 - 36 Bridal path
 - 37 Anagram for dine
 - 38 Gerona's river
 - 40 Shoe width for Bigfoot
 - 41 Castor's mother
 - 42 Talk rapidly
 - 43 Narc target
 - 44 Some
 - 45 Faulkner character
 - 46 Eyesashes
 - 47 Fool, to Don Rickles
 - 48 Soft-soaps
 - 49 A cheese
 - 50 "... could — lean"
 - 51 Missile or statue
 - 52 Hockey play
 - 53 Underwent remission of fever
 - 54 Small whales

- DOWN**
- 1 — California
 - 2 Grant —
 - 3 Use a diving rod
 - 4 Valuable pets
 - 5 "Some — meat ...": Burns
 - 6 Nigerian ruler
 - 7 Naïve rustic
 - 8 Omni, for one
 - 9 Dismantle piece by piece
 - 10 Sixth sense
 - 11 Conversation re an i.o.u.?
 - 12 "R.U.R." playwright
 - 13 Pitchers
 - 14 Called anew
 - 15 Rec. players
 - 16 Spanish market
 - 17 "... for — of ale": Shak.
 - 18 Tenn. footballer
 - 19 Airline initials
 - 20 Bruin great
 - 21 Babbling bovine?
 - 22 Gerund's ending
 - 23 "Versailles was —": Parkman
 - 24 Furtive
 - 25 TV's Danson
 - 26 Gorb negative
 - 27 So-so grade
 - 28 Bring together, as the fingers
 - 29 Building wing
 - 30 This, e.g. Big": Walter
 - 31 Cell terminal
 - 32 Support for Soyuz
 - 33 Right —
 - 34 "Your — Too Big": Walter favorite
 - 35 "Heartbreak House" heroine
 - 36 "Ikki-tavi"
 - 37 Greg's " — Death"
 - 38 Gipling's "Follow Me"
 - 39 Ethyl finish
 - 40 Bushy clump

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Solution to Puzzle of May 21

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Rescuing a Star From a Fallen Galaxy

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In 1872, Alfred and Catherine Prunier opened a modest little restaurant at 9 Rue Duphot, offering raw oysters, grilled fish and meats, and *vin judicieux chassais*. The Pruniers were the first in Paris to offer oysters raw — on the half shell — for until this time oysters were necessarily cooked. The establishment grew and grew, as did the rage for sparkling fresh oysters.

By 1897, Parisians were booked, and soon Prunier began a door-to-door service to the city's bourgeois homes, complete with specially outfitted *écailleurs*, or oyster openers, who traveled through the city in long white aprons and wooden shoes, transporting woven baskets of oysters on their heads.

Soon the Pruniers acquired their own oyster parks and fishing boats in Brittany, began importing caviar from Russia and developed sturgeon fishing on France's Gironde River that spawned a business in French caviar.

By 1930, Prunier employed 600 men to deliver fish and shellfish throughout the city, and had opened a second Prunier, along Avenue Victor Hugo in Paris's 16th Arrondissement. The operation reached its peak in 1960, when the Prunier galaxy included more than 2,000 employees and sold more than 500,000 kilograms of fish and shellfish each year. The Parisian appetite for fish never waned,

but by 1980 Prunier was sold, underwent several proprietors, fell out of favor, and finally closed.

The famed Prunier (now Goumard-Prunier) reopened a few months ago, under the ownership of Jean-Claude Goumard, whose elegant fish restaurant at 17 Rue Duphot had managed to gain a solid Michelin star.

Goumard, a Breton who won his first fishing competition at the age of 6 and who had worked as an apprentice at the original Prunier, has transformed his former restaurant into a colorful, reasonably priced fish bistro, named Gaya, while the refurbished Goumard-Prunier is sure to continue as one of the city's best (and most expensive) fish restaurants.

If price was not in question, I'd lunch or dine at Prunier every other day, feasting on the fish and shellfish they insist is never more than 36 hours from the water and never has touched the ice that would "burn" the fish and dilute its delicate flavors.

Both Goumard establishments shine with a sense of true quality, a quality that can be achieved only by rigorous standards and consistent attention to detail. During a recent lunch at the "grand" restaurant, I realized I had almost forgotten what sheer luxury great fish can be, specifically when it is so pure and fresh you want to weep and when it is treated with utmost respect.

Such as a tiny appetizer of fresh crab meat, tossed in an almost invisible vinaigrette, and just a touch of chives. Or in the tartare de bar,

tiny cubes of firm, fresh sea bass veiled with fruity, top-quality olive oil. But best of all was the *turbot de ligne* (fresh turbot caught by line, not in a net) accompanied by a mix of wild mushrooms and sauced with a balsamic vinegar sauce that married perfectly with the firm, alabaster-toned fish.

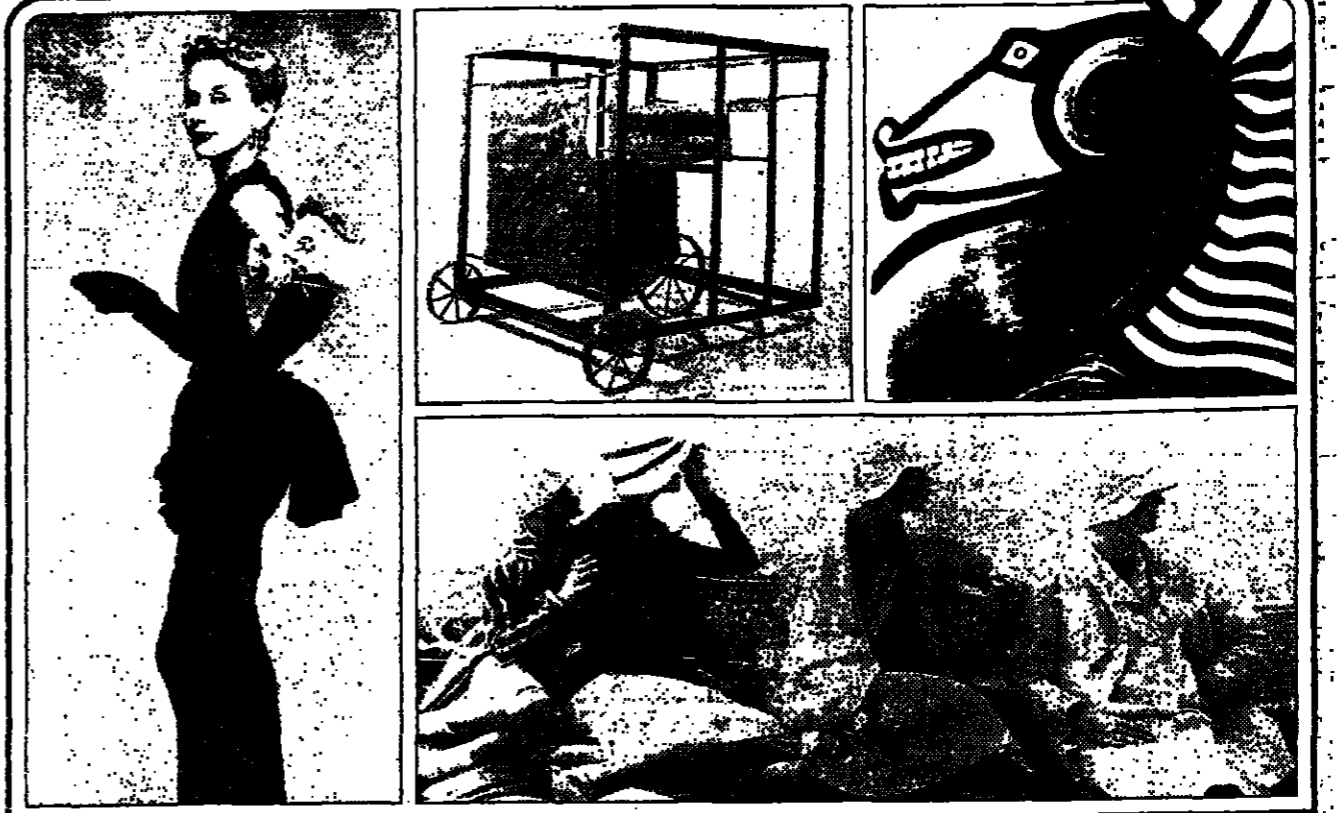
All of this comes at a price. Plan to spend 450 to 600 francs per person, not including wine. The restaurant has been totally refurbished, with a sparkling first floor kitchen open to view, a fine collection of Lalique lighting and sunny, golden yellow tiles. They have, thankfully, saved the fabulous 1930 toilettes designed by Majorelle.

For everyday dining, Gaya offers less noble fish and isle noble prices, without sacrificing quality: Try a delicious tartare of sea bass and salmon, a platter of tiny lotte, or monkfish, merely roasted, or strips of sole (*goujonnette*) simply sautéed in oil. The appet tart is a rare delight, and the bright yellow, tiled decor makes for a happy, wholesome ambience.

Goumard-Prunier, 9 Rue Duphot, 75001 Paris; tel: 42.60.04.54. Closed Sunday and Monday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. From 450 to 600 francs per person, not including wine.

Gaya, 17 Rue Duphot, 75001 Paris; tel: 42.69.43.62. Closed Sunday and Monday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. From 200 to 250 francs per person, not including wine.

THE ARTS GUIDE



Far left and bottom, two photos shown for the centennial of Vogue magazine in New York, top middle is a sculpture by Susana Solano shown at the Artcurial in Paris, and at right a lithograph by Alexander Calder shown in London.

Cheap Digs, Dorm-Style, in St. Petersburg

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — In the era of the workers' paradise, a visit to Russia's art treasures used to cost a czar's ransom in hotel bills. No longer. A youth hostel has opened in St. Petersburg to travelers of all ages for only \$14 a night, breakfast included.

The idea came from Steven R. Caron, a California graduate student of Russian and theater at the University of St. Petersburg. He was appalled at local hotel prices that ranged downward from \$150 a night to a minimum of \$80 for Western-style hotels in what might best be described as fleabag class.

Through the student underground, he learned that the city's commercial institute, the Financial Trade School, had a vacant dormitory only two blocks from the Moscow train station just off Nevsky Prospect, St. Petersburg's main street. Caron explained the hostel idea to the school authorities and they formed a joint venture, Russian Youth Hostels and Tourism.

Students pitched in to repaint the interior and renovate the bathrooms. There is constant hot water except in August, when everyone takes cold showers because the municipal

steam plant is turned off. The four-story hotel has 50 beds, three or four to a room, common toilets and showers on each floor, a television room, and two small kitchens.

In many hostels, guests must leave for most of the day to permit cleaning, but in St. Petersburg the period is only optional and the recommended hours are 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. If this hostel is successful, Caron hopes to extend the network to Moscow, Yalta and most major tourist cities.

Visas for Russia are necessary and the hostel will arrange one for \$50, most of which represents the consular fee. Reservations, payable in advance, must be made at least two weeks before arrival — a month is recommended in summer. From Europe, visitors may fax the hostel directly, (7812) 277-5102, giving the full names of all visitors, passport numbers, dates of arrival and departure, and how they are traveling.

Contact is easier through the Finnish Youth Hostel Association, which is advising the Russian group. The phone in Helsinki is (3580) 694-0377; fax (3580) 693-1349.

The hostel also has a U.S. office in Caron's home town of Redondo Beach, California, phone 310-379-4316, fax 310-379-8420.

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DO'S AND DON'TS

Luxury at a Price

Do expect to pay huge sums to stay in Russia's new luxurious Western-style hotels. A night for two can cost more than \$400 at some Moscow hotels.

Dacha Stays

Don't forget to double-check ads promoting stays in former apparatchik dachas. Some are open to question.

Cab Drivers

Don't hesitate to ask cab drivers to take you outside Moscow. Many places once off-limits are now open to foreigners.

Cold Showers

Do be ready to take cold showers in August in St. Petersburg hostels. That's because the municipal steam plant is turned off and there is no hot water.

BRITAIN

London Museum of London (tel: 600.36.99). To June 21: "Transport in London." Contemporary photographs by the London Documentary Photographers group focuses on means of transportation.

National Maritime Museum at Greenwich (tel: 858.44.22). To Aug. 31: "Finales: Fact and Fiction." A challenge to the myths about piracy, from Sir Francis Drake to the attacks on the Vietnamese boat people.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 438.74.38). To June 7: Exhibition featuring 52 works by Alexander Calder which includes numerous mobiles and stables, the art he invented.

FRANCE

Paris Artcurial (tel: 42.99.16.16). To July 11: "Spain — 23 Artists For The Year 2000." The third show in a series that celebrates 20th-century Spanish art.

Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.20). To Oct. 4: "The Gardens of the Baron Haussmann." The works of France's first great ecologist who filled Paris with fountains, gardens and light during the reign of Napoleon III.

La Nuit du Marais, May 22-23: The third annual art festival, when the galleries in the Marais neighborhood are open until late in the evening.

GERMANY

Cologne Rauhenstrass-Joest-Museum (tel: 31.10.65). To Sept. 27: Colorful tapestry-paintings by the women of South Africa's amaNdebele townships.

IRELAND

Dublin Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 71.86.88). To July 5: "Gisconnet: The Artist's Studio." Actual works as well as photographs and documents of the artist's studio.

ITALY

Florence Galleria degli Uffizi (tel: 21.83.41). To July 5: "Florentine Design in the Times of Lorenzo II Magnifico." In honor of the 500th anniversary of the death of Lorenzo II Magnifico, one of a series of exhibits on art history in the second half of the 15th century. Drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, Michelangelo and Antonio Pollaiuolo among others.

JAPAN

Osaka Idemitsu Museum of Arts (tel: 245.86.11). To June 28: "Treasures of Islamic Art." 170 works on display, including pottery, metalwork, glassware and calligraphic works produced in Iran, Iraq, Egypt and other Islamic countries between the 9th and 18th centuries.

Tokyo Yasuda Kasai Togo Seiji Memorial Museum (tel: 33.49.30.81). To June 10: Masterpieces of 15th to 18th century prints from the State Hermitage Museum, including works by Goya, Rubens and Hogarth.

MONACO

Monte-Carlo Marisa del Re Gallery (tel: 83.25.65.99). To Sept. 30: "Fernando Botero." The Colombian artist's monumental sculptures.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva Daniel Malingue (tel: 312.24.50). To July 30: "Nicholas de Staël: 'Painting Takes Priority.'" Twenty paintings that are accompanied by some texts and letters penned by the artist.

LUZERN

Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01.02). To Sept. 21: "The Imaginary World of Odia Okei." Over two hundred drawings, pastels, oils and lithographs by the contemporary of Claude Monet.

UNITED STATES

New York Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 536.77.10). To July 2: "Andreea Mantegna." One hundred and twenty works, including prints, drawings and paintings in gouache, by the artist and his school.

Museum of the City of New York (tel: 534.16.72). To Aug. 1: "On the Edge: Photographs from 100 years of Vogue." In commemoration of the centennial of Vogue magazine, a stunning visual archive of cultural history and photographic artistry.

The Pierpont Morgan Library (tel: 685.00.08). To Aug. 2: "Sketching at Home and Abroad: British Landscape Drawings, 1750-1850." Includes works by Turner, Constable, Cozens and Gainsborough.

Santa Monica J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.76.11). To July 5: "The Passion of Christ in Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts." Featuring the illuminated pages of the Prayerbook of Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg.

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Ireland	Ir.	220	346	120
Italy	Lira	450,000	800,000	250,000
Luxembourg	Lfr.	13,000	20,000	7,100
Netherlands	Fl.	710	1,183	390
Norway	Nkr.	3,300	5,096	1,800
Portugal	Esc.	45,000	74,440	25,000
Spain	Pes.	45,000	69,150	25,000
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— Home delivery	Skr.	3,200	4,388	1,900
Switzerland	Sfr.	590	1,072	300
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Central Latin America	\$	780	—	430

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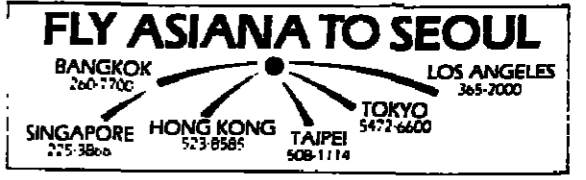
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كندا والولايات المتحدة



WALL STREET WATCH

Post-Scandal Salomon Has a New Personality

By Seth Faison Jr. New York Times Service NEW YORK — Salomon Inc.'s \$290 million settlement is more than a slap on the wrist, Wall Street executives and analysts say, but far less than a full frontal assault that could have taken the firm down. Still, Salomon's role in the Treasury-announced scandal has cost it far more than the fine alone.

After nine months by what seemed like unending revelations from the episode, Salomon has emerged a less aggressive and less profitable company than it was a year ago — but it is alive. "It's well that ends," said Salomon's interim chairman, Warren E. Buffett, through a spokesman, expressing a relief that was apparently felt throughout the firm's senior management.

The old Salomon was like John Wayne, and the new firm like Ozzie Nelson.

When Salomon's scandal broke in August, the firm was immediately compared with the imbroglio at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., which paid \$650 million in fines and penalties in 1989 after pleading guilty to six felony charges of violating securities laws. Drexel collapsed in 1990.

Mr. Buffett stepped in to replace Salomon's previous chairman, John H. Gutfreund, and took charge of management, the core issue became one of whether the firm would be tagged with criminal charges.

What will be hard to undo is the sipping in the underwriting markets," he said. "The competition is already strong, and it's easy for corporate executives to just leave them on the list."

Analysts credit Mr. Buffett with reorienting Salomon in both style and content and with an attitude of broad cooperation with federal authorities during the investigation.

"His optimism went a long way," said Perrin Long, a securities analyst at Citicorp in Michigan, in Detroit.

Directives at other Wall Street brokerages said the firm had shed its previous role as a bully trader, with vast amounts of capital to be flexed like muscles, and assumed a less aggressive stance.

A few executives recalled a characterization of Salomon's change that has become popular within the firm: the old Salomon like John Wayne, known for a swagger, and the new Salomon like Ozzie Nelson, nice and humorous, but not so strong or effective.

"It's simply not the old Salomon," said one executive. "But it's probably a less volatile Salomon, and a more rational Salomon."

Confidence in Thailand Down, Not Out

By Laurence Zuckerman International Herald Tribune HONG KONG — The disturbances in Bangkok have hurt confidence in the already-troubled Thai economy, but the damage may be contained if violence does not erupt again, investors and analysts around the region predicted Thursday.

Thailand's stock market surged 9 percent Thursday after three days of clashes. Economic life returned to normal as Wednesday's late-night television appearance by King Bhumibol Adulyadej and the release of the opposition leader Chamlong Srimuang and hundreds of demonstrators detained by the army appeared to bolster the courage of both local and international investors.

Mr. Morgan and other analysts predicted the market would keep rising Friday and Monday. The prime minister, General Suchinda Kraprayoon, is expected to submit an amendment to the constitution barring anyone who has not been elected to the national assembly, such as himself, from serving as prime minister.

A graceful retreat by General Suchinda, analysts say, will go a long way to restoring business confidence. But if he digs in his heels, new demonstrations, perhaps even more bloodshed, are likely.

SEC Proposes Plan to Simplify Mutual Funds

By Diana B. Henriques New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission unveiled Thursday a broad package of regulatory and legislative proposals that represent the most sweeping changes in the mutual fund marketplace in 50 years. But industry executives warned that the changes could bring new risks.

The staff proposals, introduced at a mutual fund industry conference here by SEC Chairman Richard C. Breeden, would free the \$1.5 trillion industry to create novel kinds of funds, undertake broader and more creative advertising and

development products to attract more institutional investors. They would also open the fund industry to greater foreign competition and could generate keener retail price competition that, in the SEC staff's view, could ultimately produce lower fees for individual investors.

The goal of the proposals, Mr. Breeden said, is to make the regulatory framework for the fund industry and for other pooled investments "more flexible, more efficient and more modern" without compromising the protection of investors.

But some industry executives and advisers warned that many of these changes, together with their potential side effects, could also introduce more risk, more uncertainty and far more complexity into an industry that for decades has provided millions of Americans with a simple, straightforward way to participate in the stock and bond markets.

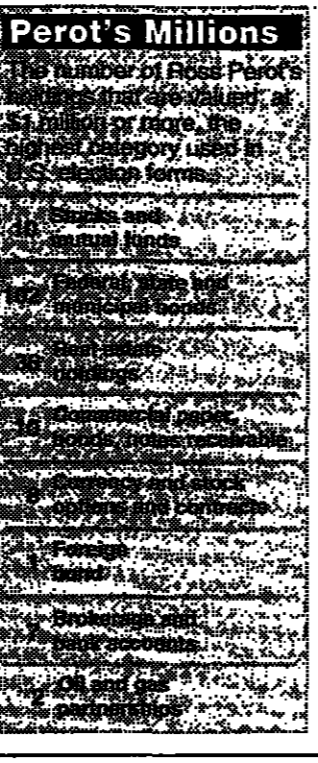
"I have to wonder what kind of gain the world at large is going to achieve in exchange for the risk of unsettling a system of distribution that has been in place and worked well for 50 years," said Arnold D. Scott, senior vice president at Massachusetts Financial Services Co.

He and other industry executives were especially disturbed by the staff proposal to scrap a 20-year-old restriction on the sales fees that retail investors are charged when they buy a fund.

Under Section 22-d of the Investment Company Act, mutual fund shares can be sold only at the prices fixed in the fund's prospectus. The SEC staff has proposed eliminating that restriction, freeing dealers to sell mutual fund shares at prices lower than those set by the fund sponsor.

Whatever the plan might mean in terms of costs, it could produce a dramatic change in the way mutual fund shares are sold by encouraging the creation of a national secondary market where such shares would trade at fluctuating prices.

Ross Perot, Technology Angel and Market Player



By Floyd Norris New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ross Perot got rich in computers, and his current stock-market investments show a decided tilt toward technology companies. But he has also made money lending to R.H. Macy & Co., getting out at a profit before the retailer went to bankruptcy court.

He also made millions speculating on the Japanese stock market. These are some of the items detailed in Mr. Perot's financial-disclosure form filed with the Federal Election Commission covering his investment activity last year.

The report shows that Mr. Perot, who is considering running for president, joined millions of other investors in sharply scaling back his short-term investments as interest rates plunged. While for many that meant taking money out of bank savings accounts, Mr. Perot sold millions of dollars in commercial paper issued by American and foreign companies for their short-term borrowing needs.

Mr. Perot also sold substantial quantities of common stocks in 1991. He eliminated positions in Marion Merrill Dow Inc., a drug company, reporting a capital gain of more than \$100,000. He also sold shares of NCR Corp., a computer company acquired by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., producing a gain of between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Mr. Perot became a billionaire by starting a computer-services company, Electronic Data Systems, with a \$1,000 investment. He took the company public and eventually sold it to General Motors Corp. for cash and stock valued at \$2.55 billion. With such a history, he has shown a willingness to invest in other young technology companies, both directly and through investments in venture capital partnerships.

He has also speculated widely. He reported large profits last year on the sale of real estate, airplanes, municipal bonds, currency futures and computer technology, as well as from common and preferred stocks.

One of his largest profits in 1991 came from an investment in Amtech Corp., a Dallas company that developed computer-related products to aid in collecting highway tolls and identifying railroad cars.

Mr. Perot bought Amtech stock in 1987, two years before the company went public, a company spokeswoman said. The report shows that Mr. Perot sold his stock last year, making a profit of more than \$1 million.

He also turned a profit of at least \$50,000 selling shares in Xilinx Inc., a semiconductor company based in San Jose, California.

Mr. Perot also sold shares and stock options in Centocor Inc., a biotechnology concern based in Malvern, Pennsylvania, realizing capital gains of at least \$100,000 on the shares and at least \$5,000 on the options. The sales appear to have been well-timed; Centocor has run into problems this

year, encountering obstacles in bringing a new drug to market. But Mr. Perot still owned more than \$1 million in Centocor convertible bonds at the end of 1991, on which he suffered substantial losses if he has not sold them.

He also turned a profit of at least \$50,000 last year trading in stock options of Salomon Inc., the brokerage firm shaken by the Treasury bond scandal. He also reported capital gains of more than \$100,000 from trading in options on Treasury bond futures.

Mr. Perot's filing was the most extensive anyone at the Federal Election Commission could remember, but the forms used by the government call for limited details for many investments. In addition, because capital gains are reported but capital losses are not, it is not clear whether many of Mr. Perot's investments have been profitable.

In some cases, because the law says that filers need only provide the types of financial instruments being used, it is impossible to know on which side of an investment question Mr. Perot placed his bet.

For example, Mr. Perot reported that at the end of 1991 he owned futures contracts for crude oil worth more than \$250,000, and that he owned more than \$1 million-worth of options on the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index.

He had millions of dollars-worth of positions in the stock and bond markets. See INVEST, Page 15

LESS IMPORTANT

Salomon, while hardly small, are the \$290 million fines and yet-to-be-determined other costs, which the firm said would be covered by \$200 million it set aside last year, and by a \$185 million pretax charge that will be reflected in the firm's second-quarter earnings.

"It's a pretty serious fine," said John Keeffe, an independent securities analyst. "All told, the legal and other charges may be one or two quarters worth of profits." In the quarter ended March 31, Salomon reported a \$190 million profit.

Mr. Keeffe said that Salomon's earning power had been cut back in several areas, like in underwriting of stock and bond issues, and in lost personnel.

"What will be hard to undo is the sipping in the underwriting markets," he said. "The competition is already strong, and it's easy for corporate executives to just leave them on the list."

The settlement also paves the way for Mr. Buffett, an Omaha-based investor with a major stake in Salomon, to retreat from his former position at the firm with his own reputation enhanced.

Mr. Buffett, a shareholder since March, said he would step down once the investigation was complete and search for a new, independent chairman of Salomon, while the chief operating officer, Deyong C. Mangham, is expected to become chief executive of its subsidiary, Salomon Brothers Inc.

Analysts credit Mr. Buffett with reorienting Salomon in both style and content and with an attitude of broad cooperation with federal authorities during the investigation.

"His optimism went a long way," said Perrin Long, a securities analyst at Citicorp in Michigan, in Detroit.

Directives at other Wall Street brokerages said the firm had shed its previous role as a bully trader, with vast amounts of capital to be flexed like muscles, and assumed a less aggressive stance.

A few executives recalled a characterization of Salomon's change that has become popular within the firm: the old Salomon like John Wayne, known for a swagger, and the new Salomon like Ozzie Nelson, nice and humorous, but not so strong or effective.

"It's simply not the old Salomon," said one executive. "But it's probably a less volatile Salomon, and a more rational Salomon."

Weak World Markets Squeeze Profit at Sony and Matsushita

By Steven Brill International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The earnings of Japan's most powerful consumer-electronics companies were thrown into turmoil last year, with Sony Corp. posting its first-ever full-year operating loss at the end of the year and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. seeing its group net profit shied in half, the companies reported Thursday.

After five years of growth propelled by galloping global demand for products such as camcorders and videocassette recorders, the two titans of Japan Inc. were humbled by a downturn in world markets, which, unfortunately for profitability, coincided with the maturation of their product lines.

The companies also suffered from a stronger Japanese currency and the debt burden of their billion-dollar forays into Hollywood in the 1980s.

Yet the companies said conditions were likely to slowly improve in line with mild economic growth expected later this year.

Some observers said the current trough, which is spurring a minor shake-out of the industry, would

likely result in even tougher competitors. "The relatively poor financial results are not a watershed but a nadir," said John Stern, who represents the American Electronics Association in Tokyo. "The companies are fundamentally strong and getting stronger."

The results for the year to March 31 were the worst since the sudden surge of the yen in 1986, but were generally in line with forecasts made in February and came as little surprise to investors.

Most notable was Sony's parent operating loss of 20.5 billion yen (\$158.4 million), the first since the company was founded in 1946. It compared with a profit of 72.2 billion yen the year before. Net profit plunged 70.3 percent, to 20.7 billion yen.

Matsushita, whose sales of National, Panasonic and Technics brands makes it the world's largest consumer-electronics company, suffered a 14 percent decline in parent operating profit, to 132.5 billion yen, and a 29 percent slide in net profit, to 109.5 billion yen.

Sony fared better at the consolidated level, which includes results

Another \$1 Billion Bond

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Thursday that it was planning a \$1 billion global bond offering to help finance its \$6.6 billion acquisition of MCA Inc.

Akira Nagano, a spokesman for the consumer electronics company, said the issue would be sold largely to U.S. and European investors after July.

Bond traders said Matsushita is only the second Japanese company to sell a global bond, after Toyota Motor Corp. The bonds will be listed on the London Stock Exchange, the company said.

On Wednesday, Toyota issued a \$1 billion five-year Eurobond, priced at 101.205 and bearing a 6.875 percent coupon. The deal was reoffered at 99.58 percent to yield 38 basis points over U.S. Treasuries. The issue was quoted at about 98.14, to yield 7.19 percent, late Thursday.

Sony's group net firming 2.7 percent, to 120.1 billion yen. Its current, or pretax, profit fell 25.5 percent, to 197.2 billion yen. Net income would have been far worse if not for a gain of 61.5 billion yen from the listing of

benefit from surviving the tough conditions that are thinning their ranks. NEC Corp., for example, a world leader in computer chips but long an also-ran in consumer electronics, has decided to merge some of its consumer product lines with Sanyo Corp. Toshiba Corp. is pulling out of audio and camcorders.

Although most players will hang in, the entire industry is rationalizing, paring product lines, and trimming outlays for capital spending and research.

"Japanese companies have spent the last three years competing on market share, and now those that remain are going to reap the benefits," said Jeff Zavertero, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities. "The trend now is going to be to make less and to stabilize prices."

Japan's consumer-electronics companies seem to be lacking a clear vision of their next big product. High-definition television, introduced in Japan last year, is years away from becoming a mass-market item, and Europe and the United States have made an end-run

around Japan by pursuing their own HDTV formats. New digital audio recorders, to debut this fall, likely will fare better. But they will take at least a couple of years before making a significant earnings contribution. As a result, the industry's growth is likely to be gradual, driven by renewed sales of mobile phones, camcorders, satellite television equipment and other evolutionary products.

Japanese electronics makers also appear to be losing leadership in setting concepts for a new generation of products merging computers and consumer electronics, the multimedia products that many expect to be the industry's next big thing.

Matsushita, Sony, Hitachi Ltd. and others are considering giving financial support to the joint venture between International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer Inc. that is developing technologies for multimedia products handling text, video and audio. In return for cash, Japanese companies would get discounted license fees. But they would also be

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and other financial data.

Discount Bank and Trust Company Geneva BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1991. Includes ASSETS, LIABILITIES, and GOLD sections.

MARKET DIARY

Stoicism by Fed Weighs on Stocks

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices fell Thursday, losing ground because the Federal Reserve Board has not reduced short-term interest rates on the growing conviction that it would not do so in the near future.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 15.15 points, to 3,378.71, and declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered

advancers by about 11 to 5. Big Board volume fell to 182.19 million shares from 198.17 million traded on Wednesday.

Many investors had expected the Fed to lower interest rates after the Commerce Department said Wednesday that housing starts fell 17 percent in April, the largest one-month decline in more than eight years.

But a published report said the Fed's policy-setting Open Market Committee decided against a significant rate cut at its meeting Wednesday, and the central bank did not make a move on Thursday.

"Most of the market woke up to the fact that the Fed is not going to ease," said Robert Walberg, an analyst at MMS International.

"Another factor that pressured the Dow was its inability to close above 3,400," Mr. Walberg said. "It made some investors nervous and caused some selling." On Wednesday, the Dow reached 3,421 during the day but closed at 3,394.

William LeFevre, a market analyst at Tucker Anthony, noted weakness in the Dow utility average, which fell 1.51 points, or 0.70 percent, to 211.94. This illustrated investor disappointment in the Fed's failure to ease. "These are the interest-rate sensitive stocks," he said.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond fell about 20.32 of a point, raising its yield to 7.87 percent from 7.81 percent on Wednesday.

Royal Dutch was the most active New York Stock Exchange issue, down 2.10 to 83, following a Wednesday announcement that its Shell Canada unit reduced its purchase price for certain crude oil.

Federated Department Stores was second, unchanged at 12. The retailer launched a secondary offer of 40 million shares at \$11.50 apiece.

General Motors was fourth, unchanged at 39. The automaker announced Wednesday the start of its global offering of 55 million shares of common stock at \$39 a share.

Intel was the most active over-the-counter issue, down 3 to 47. Its stock has fallen more than 10 percent since it said it would lower prices on its 486SX computer chips.

But the company told analysts that demand is strong and profit margins are firm, said an analyst at Merrill Lynch. (Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)

Shift in Rate Outlook Gives Dollar a Boost

NEW YORK — The dollar surged against European currencies Thursday as short-term interest rates firmed, dealers said.

They noted that the dollar retraced some of its recent losses after the Federal Reserve again signaled through its money-market operations that there was no change in policy.

A Wall Street Journal report that the Federal Open Market Committee decided Tuesday against an immediate cut in short term interest rates also buoyed the dollar.

The dollar rose more than one-and-a-half pence to close at 1.6168 Deutsche marks, from 1.6006 DM at Wednesday's close. It rose to 1.4845 Swiss francs from 1.4700 and to 5.4335 French francs from 5.3845.

The pound fell to \$1.8160 from \$1.8310. The dollar gained less sharply against the yen, to 130.300 yen from 129.550 on Wednesday.

The dollar got an additional boost against the mark in late activity after news that the U.S. M-2 money supply measure rose 5.2 percent in the week ended May 11.

Albert Soria of Kansallis-Osake-Pankki said short dollar positions established in anticipation of a further Fed easing were unwound after the newspaper story appeared.

The view that U.S. rates might fall was sharpened earlier in the week by a sharp drop of 17 percent in U.S. housing starts for April. But data on initial claims for unemployment compensation released Thursday showed a drop of 30,000 claims to 406,000 in the week ended May 9.

That was a stronger jobs number than analysts had expected. David Wilson of Girozentrale warned against putting too much stock in a weekly indicator.

Marcos Douer of Commercial Bank of New York said the dollar had been helped by the fact that short rates in the United States picked up while German short rates rose only slightly.

The Bundesbank, at a meeting of its policy-making council, left key official rates steady.

Mr. Douer said the dollar would have to struggle to get up to the mid-1.60 DM area because rate differentials were still wide in favor of the mark.

The Dow Daily closings of Dow Jones industrial average

Dow Jones Averages Table with columns: Index, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

EUROPEAN FUTURES Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg.

LONG OIL (LIFFE) Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Most Actives Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Stock Indexes Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg.

Dividends Table with columns: Company, Per Cent, Dividend, Yield

NYSE Diary Table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

AMEX Diary Table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

NASDAQ Diary Table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

Financial Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

World Stock Markets

World Stock Markets Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev., Chg.

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World Stock Markets Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev., Chg.

Siemens Drops Chip Plant

BONN — Siemens AG said Thursday it had abandoned plans to build a factory to produce 64-megabit memory chips, under development with International Business Machines Corp., but would produce such chips at existing plants.

Siemens said market research had shown that worldwide demand for memory chips would begin to subside after reaching a high point for one- and four-megabit chips.

Earlier this year, Siemens said a decision on where to produce the new 64-megabit chip would be made during the second half. But Siemens officials had made it clear that the cost of building such a new plant was extremely high and that IBM and Siemens were considering bringing in additional partners to finance the cost.

U.S. Futures

U.S. Futures Table with columns: Month, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

U.S. Futures

U.S. Futures Table with columns: Month, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Bush Economist Predicts Growth Will Exceed 2.2%

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The administration's chief economist said Thursday that as a result of recent signs of an economic pickup, the White House would soon raise its growth forecast for this year.

Michael J. Boskin, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said that lower interest rates and increases in business and consumer confidence were among the reasons the administration would revise upward the forecast of 2.2 percent growth in gross domestic product it made in January.

Some economists said that Mr. Boskin was seeking to bolster President George Bush's re-election chances by predicting faster growth, but Mr. Boskin said the White House was merely revising its forecasts upward the way many private-sector economists have. After noting that the economy had endured a long slowdown, he said, "It is now resuming a pattern of more robust growth."

Mr. Boskin pointed to several reasons that had prevented a strong recovery, including cuts in the military budget and the high debt burdens that many households and businesses have accumulated.

Japan Asserts Chip Pact Is Working

NEW YORK (NYT) — Japanese semiconductor makers issued a report Thursday that attempted to put the best face on the troubled trade relations between high-tech chipmakers in the United States and Japan.

The report is a response to an opposing document produced last month by the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association that bluntly said the 1991 U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Arrangement was not working.

The Japanese report said that steady progress had been made since 1986, when the first agreement was signed, and more progress would have been made had it not been for a recession that has blunted sales.

Both sides are jockeying as U.S. chipmakers prepare to visit Japan next month for consultations with government and industry officials. Some American semiconductor executives have been arguing that the U.S. government should issue sanctions against Japanese chipmakers.

Morgan Stanley Profit \$140 Million

NEW YORK (AP) — Morgan Stanley Group Inc., parent of the Wall Street firm, on Thursday reported profit of \$139.1 million in the first quarter, ended April 30, of its financial year.

The quarterly report was the first since Morgan Stanley changed from a calendar year to a financial year ending Jan. 31. For the February-April period, Morgan Stanley reported revenue of \$808.4 million.

In the first three months of 1991, it earned \$120.1 million on revenue of \$747.8 million. The change in its financial reporting year could give Morgan Stanley a tactical advantage. Wall Street firms generally make major changes in their balance sheets at the end of each quarter. That environment could give Morgan an opportunity to trade counter to the market, creating profit opportunities, according to a Morgan Stanley executive.

Raytheon in Deal for Satellite Dishes

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts (Bloomberg) — Raytheon Co. said Thursday that it had agreed with New Japan Radio Ltd. to make chips designed to reduce the cost of satellite television dishes by 10 percent.

The chips will be produced by Raytheon's Advanced Device Center and used in assemblies made by New Japan for satellite dishes. The chips, called MMIC chips, convert microwave frequency to ultra-high frequency.

For the Record

Computer Associates International Inc., the world's biggest independent developer of mainframe computer software, said net income rose 48 percent in the quarter ended March 31, to \$57.74 million.

Brazil and its bank creditors will agree to restructure the country's \$40 billion in debt to foreign banks "in a matter of weeks," said Citicorp's vice chairman, William Rhodes.

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Market Guide Table with columns: Index, Close, Prev., Chg.

BT Posts Its First Profit Drop

Recession, Competition and Price Cuts Cited

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC, the most profitable telephone company in the world, on Thursday announced a slight decline in earnings, the first yearly drop since its privatization in 1984.

BT's main telephone company blamed recession, hard times, competition and the impact of price-cutting regulation for the 0.1 percent slip in profit to £3.07 billion (\$5.66 billion) for the year ended in March.

The results showed that BT earned around £97 per second in gross profit.

Industry analysts had forecast a slightly higher profit for the year, about £3.1 billion, compared with £3.075 billion a year earlier.

Despite the slight drop in profit, the company raised its dividend to 14.4 pence per share, from 13.3 pence.

BT Chairman Iain Vallance said the outlook for the British economy was "still uncertain, whilst a tough regulatory environment and increasing competition are inescapable."

Recession put a stranglehold on inland call revenue, which was little changed at £5.17 billion. Domestic call volume grew less than 1 percent, which analysts said in part reflected competition and the tough business environment for BT clients.

Overall, revenue rose 1.4 percent, to £13.3 billion, while operating costs advanced 3.1 percent, to £9.92 billion.

International call revenue fell 1 percent, to £1.79 billion, but volume rose 4 percent. The benefit from volume growth, however, was wiped out by price cuts inspired by the British Office of Telecommunications for outgoing international calls.

The oversight body, known as OfTel, is completing its review of pricing policy at BT, which will take effect in August 1993.

BT's price increases currently are limited to 6.5 percentage points less than the inflation rate, and some analysts said the cap could be tightened even further, to inflation minus 7.25 points.

BT's main rival, Mercury Communications Ltd., has taken a sizable bite out of the City of London market, while a large number of smaller companies are clamoring for a share in the domestic market following the government's recent announcement that the BT-Mercury duopoly would end.

"You can't open a newspaper or watch television without seeing another group of people hoping to get into the market and have a go at BT," said Doug Hawkins, telecommunications analyst at Smith New Court Securities.

The company has announced plans to cut as many as 24,000 jobs during the current year, including 20,000 people expected to leave under a voluntary release plan.

BT's shares rose 8 pence on the London Stock Exchange, to close at 359.

(Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg)

AEG Sees Recovery After Loss

FRANKFURT — The German electronics concern AEG AG on Thursday reported huge losses from office products in 1991 but said its move to drop this business had paved the way for a return to profitability.

AEG, 80 percent held by Daimler-Benz AG, said its group loss more than tripled in 1991, to 624 million Deutsche marks (\$386.9 million), from a 205 million DM loss in 1990.

The management board chairman, Ernst Georg Stöckl, said the loss was due mainly to the decision to get out of its Olympia office products business, which cost 948 million DM. Olympia had a further operating loss of 140 million DM.

But Mr. Stöckl said the move should enable AEG to return to profitability right away.

In the absence of Olympia, revenue this year should total about 12 billion DM, down from 1991's 14 billion DM, and revenue rose 6 percent, adjusted for the loss of Olympia sales, to 3.3 billion DM.

In addition, he said, orders for the first four months of 1992 totaled 4.1 billion DM and revenue rose 6 percent, adjusted for the loss of Olympia sales, to 3.3 billion DM.

(Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg)

Continental Predicts Return to Profit in '92

HANNOVER, Germany — Continental AG forecast Thursday improved results for 1992, but indicated it may be headed for another confrontation with Pirelli SpA over control of the German tiremaker.

Hubertus von Grünberg, Continental's chief executive, was cautiously optimistic at the company's annual news conference, forecasting "clearly black" earnings for the year.

But he warned that Pirelli's latest bid to topple Continental's only takeover defense — a 5 percent limit on voting rights — was seen as unfriendly and a threat to the company's independence.

Mr. von Grünberg hinted that Pirelli's actions could derail Continental's plans to buy some technical product units from the Italian firm.

Pirelli directly and indirectly controls 39 percent of Continental's capital, but its influence is limited by the voting-rights cap. Pirelli was left holding the stake after its ill-fated takeover bid for Continental.

Mr. von Grünberg said Continental planned a 150 million DM capital increase to strengthen its capital base.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe					
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	Exchange	Index	% Change
1600	2700	2100	1991	1992	
1700	2800	2200	1991	1992	
1800	2900	2300	1991	1992	
1900	3000	2400	1991	1992	
2000	3100	2500	1991	1992	
2100	3200	2600	1991	1992	
2200	3300	2700	1991	1992	
2300	3400	2800	1991	1992	
2400	3500	2900	1991	1992	
2500	3600	3000	1991	1992	
2600	3700	3100	1991	1992	
2700	3800	3200	1991	1992	
2800	3900	3300	1991	1992	
2900	4000	3400	1991	1992	
3000	4100	3500	1991	1992	
3100	4200	3600	1991	1992	
3200	4300	3700	1991	1992	
3300	4400	3800	1991	1992	
3400	4500	3900	1991	1992	
3500	4600	4000	1991	1992	
3600	4700	4100	1991	1992	
3700	4800	4200	1991	1992	
3800	4900	4300	1991	1992	
3900	5000	4400	1991	1992	
4000	5100	4500	1991	1992	
4100	5200	4600	1991	1992	
4200	5300	4700	1991	1992	
4300	5400	4800	1991	1992	
4400	5500	4900	1991	1992	
4500	5600	5000	1991	1992	
4600	5700	5100	1991	1992	
4700	5800	5200	1991	1992	
4800	5900	5300	1991	1992	
4900	6000	5400	1991	1992	
5000	6100	5500	1991	1992	
5100	6200	5600	1991	1992	
5200	6300	5700	1991	1992	
5300	6400	5800	1991	1992	
5400	6500	5900	1991	1992	
5500	6600	6000	1991	1992	
5600	6700	6100	1991	1992	
5700	6800	6200	1991	1992	
5800	6900	6300	1991	1992	
5900	7000	6400	1991	1992	
6000	7100	6500	1991	1992	
6100	7200	6600	1991	1992	
6200	7300	6700	1991	1992	
6300	7400	6800	1991	1992	
6400	7500	6900	1991	1992	
6500	7600	7000	1991	1992	
6600	7700	7100	1991	1992	
6700	7800	7200	1991	1992	
6800	7900	7300	1991	1992	
6900	8000	7400	1991	1992	
7000	8100	7500	1991	1992	
7100	8200	7600	1991	1992	
7200	8300	7700	1991	1992	
7300	8400	7800	1991	1992	
7400	8500	7900	1991	1992	
7500	8600	8000	1991	1992	
7600	8700	8100	1991	1992	
7700	8800	8200	1991	1992	
7800	8900	8300	1991	1992	
7900	9000	8400	1991	1992	
8000	9100	8500	1991	1992	
8100	9200	8600	1991	1992	
8200	9300	8700	1991	1992	
8300	9400	8800	1991	1992	
8400	9500	8900	1991	1992	
8500	9600	9000	1991	1992	
8600	9700	9100	1991	1992	
8700	9800	9200	1991	1992	
8800	9900	9300	1991	1992	
8900	10000	9400	1991	1992	
9000	10100	9500	1991	1992	
9100	10200	9600	1991	1992	
9200	10300	9700	1991	1992	
9300	10400	9800	1991	1992	
9400	10500	9900	1991	1992	
9500	10600	10000	1991	1992	
9600	10700	10100	1991	1992	
9700	10800	10200	1991	1992	
9800	10900	10300	1991	1992	
9900	11000	10400	1991	1992	
10000	11100	10500	1991	1992	
10100	11200	10600	1991	1992	
10200	11300	10700	1991	1992	
10300	11400	10800	1991	1992	
10400	11500	10900	1991	1992	
10500	11600	11000	1991	1992	
10600	11700	11100	1991	1992	
10700	11800	11200	1991	1992	
10800	11900	11300	1991	1992	
10900	12000	11400	1991	1992	
11000	12100	11500	1991	1992	
11100	12200	11600	1991	1992	
11200	12300	11700	1991	1992	
11300	12400	11800	1991	1992	
11400	12500	11900	1991	1992	
11500	12600	12000	1991	1992	
11600	12700	12100	1991	1992	
11700	12800	12200	1991	1992	
11800	12900	12300	1991	1992	
11900	13000	12400	1991	1992	
12000	13100	12500	1991	1992	
12100	13200	12600	1991	1992	
12200	13300	12700	1991	1992	
12300	13400	12800	1991	1992	
12400	13500	12900	1991	1992	
12500	13600	13000	1991	1992	
12600	13700	13100	1991	1992	
12700	13800	13200	1991	1992	
12800	13900	13300	1991	1992	
12900	14000	13400	1991	1992	
13000	14100	13500	1991	1992	
13100	14200	13600	1991	1992	
13200	14300	13700	1991	1992	
13300	14400	13800	1991	1992	
13400	14500	13900	1991	1992	
13500	14600	14000	1991	1992	
13600	14700	14100	1991	1992	
13700	14800	14200	1991	1992	
13800	14900	14300	1991	1992	
13900	15000	14400	1991	1992	
14000	15100	14500	1991	1992	
14100	15200	14600	1991	1992	
14200	15300	14700	1991	1992	
14300	15400	14800	1991	1992	
14400	15500	14900	1991	1992	
14500	15600	15000	1991	1992	
14600	15700	15100	1991	1992	
14700	15800	15200	1991	1992	
14800	15900	15300	1991	1992	
14900	16000	15400	1991	1992	
15000	16100	15500	1991	1992	
15100	16200	15600	1991	1992	
15200	16300	15700	1991	1992	
15300	16400	15800	1991	1992	
15400	16500	15900	1991	1992	
15500	16600	16000	1991	1992	
15600	16700	16100	1991	1992	
15700	16800	16200	1991	1992	
15800	16900	16300	1991	1992	
15900	17000	16400	1991	1992	
16000	17100	16500	1991	1992	
16100	17200	16600	1991	1992	
16200	17300	16700	1991	1992	
16300	17400	16800	1991	1992	
16400	17500	16900	1991	1992	
16500	17600	17000	1991	1992	
16600	17700	17100	1991	1992	
16700	17800	17200	1991	1992	
16800	17900	17300	1991	1992	
16900	18000	17400	1991	1992	
17000	18100	17500	1991	1992	
17100	18200	17600	1991	1992	
17200	18300	17700	1991	1992	
17300	18400	17800	1991	1992	
17400	18500	17900	1991	1992	
17500	18600	18000	1991	1992	
17600	18700	18100	1991	1992	
17700	18800	18200	1991	1992	
17800	18900	18300	1991	1992	
17900	19000	18400	1991	1992	
18000	19100	18500	1991	1992	
18100	19200	18600	1991	1992	
18200	19300	18700	1991	1992	
18300	19400	18800	1991	199	

AMEX

Yesterday's Closing
Prices include bid/ask spreads up to
the ceiling on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of AMEX stock prices including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of NASDAQ stock prices including columns for High, Low, and Change.

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U.S. Limits Rates Weaker Banks Can Pay

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has placed new limits on the interest rates that the weakest U.S. banks and savings-and-loan institutions can offer customers. A step toward re-regulating interest rates that will make it easier for strong banks to grow and harder for some weak ones to survive.

The new rules, which stem from a banking law passed by Congress in 1991, separate the 14,370 U.S. banks and savings and loans into three classes, based on their ability to absorb losses. Only the financially healthiest institutions will automatically be allowed to offer interest rates that are higher than the average rates paid by institutions in their local areas.

The rules, which will take effect June 16, will bar the weakest banks and savings and loans from paying higher-than-average interest rates to attract deposits. That was a common practice in the 1980s, when tiny savings and loans grew by paying premiums for deposits that allowed them to make bigger and riskier loans.

The tactic engendered a hot-money market in which individual deposits and those collected by brokers chased the highest rates.

The practice helped cause the savings-and-loan crisis to snowball: As loan losses mounted, some savings and loans kept bidding up interest rates to attract deposits in order to stay afloat. As they delayed their demise, losses continued driving up the cost of the savings-and-loan bailout.

Most of the banking industry will not be immediately affected by the new rules, analysts said Thursday, primarily because the rates are generally at their lowest point in many years.

But among the institutions that will have to shed millions of dollars in higher interest-bearing deposits are Maryland National Bank, American Security Bank, Massachusetts Co. and First American Bank of New York, all of which were below the new capital guidelines at the end of last year, according to an analysis by Sheshunoff Information Services.

Based on the year-end results, another larger group of institutions will have to get waivers

from the regulators if they are to continue to hold higher-yielding deposits, according to the analysis. These include Chase Manhattan Bank, Bankers Trust, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Nationsbank and First Union.

Banking officials said the new classifications for U.S. banks might be used by regulators to determine which financial institutions would pay higher premiums for federal deposit insurance, along the lines of a recent proposal by the FDIC. The categories may also determine the banks that might someday be allowed to expand into the securities or insurance businesses.

"We feel this decision is very significant," said Christopher Reick, a spokesman for the

middle tier of institutions that meet minimum capital standards set by regulators will be able to use brokers or offer higher-than-average interest rates only if they receive a waiver from the FDIC.

According to the FDIC, 800 of the 12,300 commercial banks and 260 of the 2,070 savings and loans now accept brokered deposits. Under current rules, undercapitalized institutions can receive a waiver to accept brokered or high-interest-rate deposits, but once the new rules go into effect they will be unable to do so.

FDIC officials acknowledge that the new rules may drive some of weak savings and loans under and force the federal government to step in and run them. But these officials say Congress wanted the FDIC to make sure that banks and savings and loans abandoned the unhealthy practice of living off costly brokered money.

Banking experts said it was not unwise or unhealthy to allow well-capitalized banks to use brokered or high-interest deposits. The new rules will give well-capitalized banks greater flexibility to expand than other banks.

The rules define well-capitalized banks as those with capital exceeding 10 percent of their risk-adjusted assets and whose core capital, like retained earnings or money paid in for common stock, exceeds 5 percent of their total assets. Well-capitalized banks must also not have been classified as troubled by federal regulators.

This definition is considerably more stringent than the 1988 Basel agreement signed in Basel, Switzerland, setting capital-adequacy standards for the world's banks. Under that agreement, a bank's capital must be at least 8 percent of its risk-adjusted assets.

The rules also state that an undercapitalized bank or savings and loan is one that fails to meet the minimum capital requirement of its principal federal regulator. This generally means an institution will be classified as undercapitalized if its capital is less than 8 percent of its risk-adjusted assets.

Under the new rules, an adequately capitalized institution would have capital that represents 8 to 10 percent of its risk-adjusted assets.

Only the healthiest institutions will automatically be allowed to offer interest rates that are higher than average.

American Bankers Association. "It will have future implications on all kinds of other issues," C. C. Hope, a member of the FDIC board, protested the new rules, saying it would be improper for the agency to take the weighty step of getting back into the business of regulating interest rates.

FDIC officials estimated that 8,900 of the 12,300 U.S. commercial banks would be classified as well capitalized, 3,000 as adequately capitalized, and 400 as undercapitalized.

Of the 2,070 savings and loans, 1,150 of them would be categorized as well capitalized, 580 as adequately capitalized and 330 as undercapitalized. Individual institutions were not named.

The FDIC said a higher percentage of banks in the American heartland would be classified as well-capitalized because they traditionally have been very careful about their capital bases.

Under the rules, the weakest, or undercapitalized, institutions will be barred from using brokers as well as offering high rates, while a

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ Composite Index, New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	PE	52 Week High	Low	APR 22	CHG
100.00	80.00	AAV	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	80.00	95.00	+5.00
120.00	100.00	AAW	0.00	0.00	10.00	120.00	100.00	110.00	+10.00
140.00	120.00	AAZ	0.00	0.00	10.00	140.00	120.00	130.00	+10.00
160.00	140.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	160.00	140.00	150.00	+10.00
180.00	160.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	180.00	160.00	170.00	+10.00
200.00	180.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	200.00	180.00	190.00	+10.00
220.00	200.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	220.00	200.00	210.00	+10.00
240.00	220.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	240.00	220.00	230.00	+10.00
260.00	240.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	260.00	240.00	250.00	+10.00
280.00	260.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	280.00	260.00	270.00	+10.00
300.00	280.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	300.00	280.00	290.00	+10.00
320.00	300.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	320.00	300.00	310.00	+10.00
340.00	320.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	340.00	320.00	330.00	+10.00
360.00	340.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	360.00	340.00	350.00	+10.00
380.00	360.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	380.00	360.00	370.00	+10.00
400.00	380.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	400.00	380.00	390.00	+10.00
420.00	400.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	420.00	400.00	410.00	+10.00
440.00	420.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	440.00	420.00	430.00	+10.00
460.00	440.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	460.00	440.00	450.00	+10.00
480.00	460.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	480.00	460.00	470.00	+10.00
500.00	480.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	500.00	480.00	490.00	+10.00
520.00	500.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	520.00	500.00	510.00	+10.00
540.00	520.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	540.00	520.00	530.00	+10.00
560.00	540.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	560.00	540.00	550.00	+10.00
580.00	560.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	580.00	560.00	570.00	+10.00
600.00	580.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	600.00	580.00	590.00	+10.00
620.00	600.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	620.00	600.00	610.00	+10.00
640.00	620.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	640.00	620.00	630.00	+10.00
660.00	640.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	660.00	640.00	650.00	+10.00
680.00	660.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	680.00	660.00	670.00	+10.00
700.00	680.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	700.00	680.00	690.00	+10.00
720.00	700.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	720.00	700.00	710.00	+10.00
740.00	720.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	740.00	720.00	730.00	+10.00
760.00	740.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	760.00	740.00	750.00	+10.00
780.00	760.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	780.00	760.00	770.00	+10.00
800.00	780.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	800.00	780.00	790.00	+10.00
820.00	800.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	820.00	800.00	810.00	+10.00
840.00	820.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	840.00	820.00	830.00	+10.00
860.00	840.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	860.00	840.00	850.00	+10.00
880.00	860.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	880.00	860.00	870.00	+10.00
900.00	880.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	900.00	880.00	890.00	+10.00
920.00	900.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	920.00	900.00	910.00	+10.00
940.00	920.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	940.00	920.00	930.00	+10.00
960.00	940.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	960.00	940.00	950.00	+10.00
980.00	960.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	980.00	960.00	970.00	+10.00
1000.00	980.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	1000.00	980.00	990.00	+10.00

Europeans In Trouble Over HDTV

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a blow to its hopes of developing the official U.S. transmission standard for broadcasting high-definition television, a consortium that includes NBC, North American Philips and Thomson SA has announced that it has slipped behind schedule.

The group, one of the principal competitors in the race, includes the David Sarnoff Research Center in Princeton, New Jersey. It said it would not be in time for testing at a federally supervised laboratory scheduled to begin June 3.

The setback could hurt prospects for the group, the Advanced Television Research Consortium, because the officials overseeing the competition said they would not give it extra time to complete testing. If some tests are not done, they added, the consortium's evaluation could be inherently weaker than that of other systems in the race.

The Federal Communications Commission expects to select a transmission standard by the end of 1993. The winner of the competition will be in a prime position to manufacture the television sets, cameras and studio equipment for high-definition television.

Evaluation of the NBC-Philips-Thomson system, to be conducted by the Advanced Television Test Center in Fairfax, Virginia, is scheduled from June 3 to July 28.

The consortium's chief rivals are a team consisting of General Instrument Corp. and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a team of Zenith Electronics and American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A fourth competitor is NHK, the Japanese broadcasting company, though its system is not considered likely to win because it is based on analog technology. All the other systems are digital.

James Carnes, president of the Sarnoff center, said his group had run into difficulties integrating components of the system. He said the delay should not be more than two weeks. But Peter Fannon, executive director of the television testing center, said that even a one-week delay would make it unlikely that all tests would be completed.

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PRESS RELEASE

INDIA FUND CAPITAL STRUCTURE TO BE REVIEWED

- 1) The Advisory Board of the India Fund (the "Fund"), the Directors of Merrill Lynch International Capital Management (Guernsey) Limited, the Manager of the Fund, and its investment manager in India, the Unit Trust of India, have initiated a review of the Fund's capital structure, with a view to reducing or eliminating the present substantial discount to net asset value* at which shares of the Fund have recently been trading. The Fund's professional advisors have been asked to investigate over the next few months appropriate capital structures, including the possibility of converting the Fund into an open-ended Fund. These will be reviewed by the Directors and any restructuring proposals which are recommended by the Directors will be submitted to shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting.
- 2) The date of the Extraordinary General Meeting is likely to be May 1993 which could enable the Fund to be restructured with effect from 1 July 1993, the first practicable date for the Fund to permit redemptions. Prior to that date, the Fund may only permit redemptions if each and every shareholder votes on the proposal and all 100 percent vote in favour of it. The large number of smaller shareholdings on the share register and the geographical diversity of registered addressees suggest that a 100 percent vote by shareholders is extremely unlikely. The implementation of such a proposal after July 1st 1993 will require the approval of a resolution passed by a 75 percent majority at a meeting at which not less than 50 percent of the shares have been voted. These voting requirements are entrenched in the constitution of the Fund and cannot be changed by either the Manager or the Trustee, or by the Shareholders other than by a resolution passed by a vote which satisfies these hurdle requirements so it would not be possible to relax these voting hurdles and accelerate a change prior to July 1st, 1993.

* On May 15, 1992 the net asset value per share was 334.34p while the shares were being quoted at 216.0p, which represents a discount of 37.27%.

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100.00	80.00	AAV	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	80.00	95.00	+5.00
120.00	100.00	AAW	0.00	0.00	10.00	120.00	100.00	110.00	+10.00
140.00	120.00	AAZ	0.00	0.00	10.00	140.00	120.00	130.00	+10.00
160.00	140.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	160.00	140.00	150.00	+10.00
180.00	160.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	180.00	160.00	170.00	+10.00
200.00	180.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	200.00	180.00	190.00	+10.00
220.00	200.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	220.00	200.00	210.00	+10.00
240.00	220.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	240.00	220.00	230.00	+10.00
260.00	240.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	260.00	240.00	250.00	+10.00
280.00	260.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	280.00	260.00	270.00	+10.00
300.00	280.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	300.00	280.00	290.00	+10.00
320.00	300.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	320.00	300.00	310.00	+10.00
340.00	320.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	340.00	320.00	330.00	+10.00
360.00	340.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	360.00	340.00	350.00	+10.00
380.00	360.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	380.00	360.00	370.00	+10.00
400.00	380.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	400.00	380.00	390.00	+10.00
420.00	400.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	420.00	400.00	410.00	+10.00
440.00	420.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	440.00	420.00	430.00	+10.00
460.00	440.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	460.00	440.00	450.00	+10.00
480.00	460.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	480.00	460.00	470.00	+10.00
500.00	480.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	500.00	480.00	490.00	+10.00
520.00	500.00	AAA	0.00	0.00	10.00	520.00	500.00		

Japan Trading Houses Expect No Relief

TOKYO — Profits at Japan's big trading companies avoided disaster in a bad year, they reported Thursday. But the companies do not expect things to get any better in the year that began on April 1.

Of the nine trading houses, only one, Nichimen Corp., recorded a current profit. Nichimen said profit for the year was up 39.4 percent to 18.34 billion yen (\$142 million), but that was mostly because its result was padded by a sale of securities. Nichimen expects to record a decline of 37.28 percent in current profit this year.

As the nucleus of Japan's powerful Mitsubishi conglomerate, Mitsubishi Corp. is a major shareholder in dozens of group companies. It said profit for the year ending March 31, 1993, was likely to decline by another 18.5 percent, to 70 trillion yen, on sales of 16 trillion yen.

National Australia Stars Amid Banking Gloom

SYDNEY — National Australia Bank underlined Thursday its reputation for solidity by reporting a 12.3 percent rise in first-half profit amid hard times for the industry.

The result was in marked contrast to that of National Australia's bigger rival, Westpac Banking Corp., which on Wednesday surprised the market with a 1.67 billion dollar half-year loss.



NYSE

Table includes the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Taiwan Eases Investment

TAIPEI — Taiwan will remove a 38-year ban on selected foreign investment in an economic liberalization, Investment Commission officials said Thursday.

Seoul Foresees an Easing of Inflation

SEOUL — South Korea's top economic policymaker said Thursday that the nation's two chief economic problems, inflation and the trade deficit, showed signs of easing.

Very briefly:

- The Hang Seng index of Hong Kong blue chips rose 111.85 points, or 1.94 percent, to a record 5,865.61 on expectations of an interest-rate cut Friday and of money pouring in from U.S. clients and from Thailand.

Shanghai Stock Prices Unshackled

HONG KONG — The Shanghai Stock Exchange will abolish restrictions on the fluctuation of share prices and allow them to float freely, a pro-Britain newspaper reported Thursday.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' listing various investment funds with columns for fund name, price, and change. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'For information'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

SPORTS

BASEBALL

Padres Make 6th Fatal for Mets

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

It was an inning ugly enough to disfigure more than a single game. The episode in ineptitude in the sixth inning, a horror show that cost the New York Mets six runs and a 12-6 loss to the Padres on Wednesday night in San Diego, is bound further to dismay management and demoralize a bullpen in shreds.

The Mets, leading by 4-3 and having been given a solid start from the man charged with the intimidating task of taking Bret Saberhagen's turn in the rotation, imploded in a circus of hits and ignominy as the Padres transformed the scoreboard from 4-3 to 9-4.

The entire assault came against Mets relievers, a corps under siege all season and depleted of one of

not epic. But Fernandez jettisoned a 3-2 curveball over the wall in left for a 9-4 score and the night's verdict.

The rest was the baseball equivalent of piling on, as Sheffield homered and the Padres tacked on three more runs off Eric Hillman, a rookie, in the seventh and eighth innings.

In other games Wednesday, The Associated Press reported:

Expos 6, Reds 5: Marquis Grissom's two-run single capped a four-run rally in the ninth inning as Montreal surged back to stop Cincinnati.

The Reds had come back from a 2-0 deficit to go ahead, 5-2, in the seventh when they sent 11 batters to the plate. But the Expos responded against Cincinnati's top relievers, Norm Charlton and Rob Dibble.

Charlton, who came on in the eighth, pitched singles by Ivan Calderon and Larry Walker to open the ninth. Dibble relieved and struck out Moises Alou, then allowed an infield single to Tim Lincecum to load the bases.

Braves 6, Cardinals 3: Steve Avery, who had not won in nearly a month, allowed four hits in 8 1/2 innings in Atlanta, and Brian Hunter hit a two-run homer and drove in three runs.

Phillies 2, Astros 1: In Philadelphia, Terry Mulholland pitched 8 1/2 innings for his fourth straight victory. He gave up nine hits, struck out six and walked one.

Mitch Williams came on with runners at first and second and walked Craig Biggio, leading the bases. He got Steve Finley to pop out to shortstop and Jeff Bagwell to fly out to right field to end it.

Giants 3, Pirates 1: The home team handed the Pirates their fifth straight loss behind Bud Black, who allowed four hits in 7 1/2 innings. Jeff Brantley got three outs for his fourth save.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 3: In Los Angeles, Mike Sharperson pulled the Dodgers into a tie with a two-run double in the fifth. Then he knocked the ball loose from the catcher, Joe Girardi, later in the inning for the go-ahead run.



The Rangers' Kevin Reimer was early and safe at second after the Cleveland Indians' Tony Perezchica was late and short with the tag.

A's Hold Down the Orioles

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

The Baltimore Orioles officially are entrenched in their first run of the season. Their bats turned quiet Wednesday night at home after they failed to turn a big first-inning opportunity into a big first-inning lead, and their starter, Mike Mussina, finally came up short.

The Orioles' season-worst skid extended to four games with a 4-2 loss to the Oakland Athletics.

The Orioles got a home run from Brady Anderson and evened the game twice, after trailing by 1-0 and 2-1. But Mussina, who suffered his initial loss in six decisions, aided the A's with a pair of wild pitches, one that produced a fifth-inning run and another that helped along Oakland's decisive two-run seventh.

The Orioles also lost for the fourth consecutive time at home, and they were swept for the first time at Camden Yards.

In other games Wednesday, The Associated Press reported:

Yankees 3, Angels 2: Charlie Hayes's run-scoring double with one out in the 12th gave the home team a three-game sweep of California. The Yankees have now won seven of their last eight games in a 12-game homestand.

Jesse Barfield, who tied the game in the ninth inning with a sacrifice fly, singled with one out in the 12th off Chuck Crim, and Hayes followed with a deep double to left-center field.

Hayes was in a 3-for-32 slump when he got the game-winning hit.

Blue Jays & Twins 7: In Toronto, Pat Borders singled home the winning run with the bases loaded in the 10th to help Toronto stop its longest losing streak of the season at five games.

The Twins had won four in a row. They had taken the first two in the three-game series at the SkyDome, where Minnesota swept three straight last October to clinch the AL playoffs.

Red Sox 6, Mariners 4: In Boston, Ellis Burks hit a tie-breaking grand slam in the eighth inning, and Roger Clemens and Boston stopped Seattle for a three-game sweep.

Coming off consecutive shutouts, Clemens allowed two runs on six hits in eight innings. He walked one and struck out five.

Burks' sixth career slam came off Mike Schouler after Boston loaded the bases against the relievers Jeff Nelson and Dennis Powell.

Rangers 1, Indians 0: Jose Guzman shut out the home team on five hits before needing relief help from Jeff Russell in the ninth as Texas logged a three-game sweep of Cleveland.

Ruben Sierra's RBI single in the sixth inning sent the Rangers to their fourth straight victory. The Indians have lost five in a row and 10 of their last 11, and they have been shut out seven times this season.

Tigers 4, Brewers 3: In Detroit, Mickey Tettleton hit a three-run homer with one out in the ninth inning, rallying Detroit past Milwaukee.

Royals 7, White Sox 2: Gregg Jefferies, who struck out and grounded into a double play in his first two at-bats, hit his first major league grand slam to lift visiting Kansas City.

Mishap Hurts 12 On Angels' Bus

The Associated Press

DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP, New Jersey — The manager of the California Angels, Buck Rodgers, was the most seriously injured of the 12 passengers hurt when a bus carrying the team overturned on the New Jersey Turnpike on Thursday morning.

Rodgers broke a right rib, right knee and right elbow, and was transferred to a hospital in Philadelphia.

Hall of Famer Rod Carew, an Angel hitting instructor, was among the others injured in the accident as the team was traveling from New York to Baltimore.

Carew left the hospital in Woodbury later Thursday morning carrying a neck brace. He said he had suffered a whiplash injury and had bruised his knee.

First baseman Alvin Davis remained in the hospital along with traveling secretary Frank Sims and trainer Ned Berget.

Junior Felix, Gary DiSaraino and Bobby Rose were the other players treated for injuries and released, as were coaches Rick Turner, John Wathan and Ken Macha. Most sustained minor cuts and bruises.

The driver of the chartered bus, Carl Venetz, told the state police that he had swerved to avoid debris in the road and lost control of the bus. Venetz faces charges of careless driving.

The bus crashed through the guard rail, traveled about 350 feet (105 meters) and then flipped over on its side. It stopped rolling just short of a 15-foot embankment.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

their rare reliable talents because of Wally Whitehurst's insertion as the night's starter for the injured Saberhagen.

Tim Burke, the right-hander whose sinker has been strafed off and on from the season's first week, came on to start the sixth and departed having retired nothing but the club's chances for victory, scorched for four hits and four runs.

Paul Gibson, the left-hander who can almost never survive an appearance without suffering damage, was taken over the fence for the crushing three-run homer by Tony Fernandez.

Gary Sheffield and Fred McGriff singled consecutively to start the fatal sixth, and the left-fielder D. J. Dozier's poor decision to throw to third — his first of two such miscalculations in the inning — left Padres at second and third.

A Benito Santiago score ended one run, and Craig Shipley's subsequent single gave the Padres the lead at 5-4. Burke, his earned run average inflated from 2.31 to 5.40, was yanked for Gibson.

Gibson, who had another run score on a ground out, came within a strike of escaping the inning with the bullpen's humiliation great but

BOOKS

AFTER HENRY

By Joan Didion. 319 pages. \$22. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

It will come as no surprise to anyone who has read her novels, but Joan Didion distrusts and dislikes narrative, or at least "narrative," as she chooses to interpret the term. She equates it not with story or chronicle but with fiction — worse, fantasy — and she finds it "sentimental," a way of mythologizing and falsifying the world that gives comfort to our illusions and shields us from reality. How we employ it is the dominant theme of this, the latest collection of her occasional journalism.

"After Henry" takes its title from an essay in tribute to Henry Robbins. Didion's late and deservedly beloved editor. It is a nice enough piece, though like so much of Didion's writing it ultimately is far less about its subject than about its author, as she implicitly confesses when she praises Robbins as "the person who gave the writer the idea of himself, the idea of herself, the image of self that enabled the writer to sit down alone and do it." Whether she is writing fiction or nonfiction, Didion's self is always at the center; it is, for all the acuity of her perceptions, a presence that in time becomes obtrusive and annoying.

To say that Didion has indulged this

self over the years is if anything charitable understatement. More than two decades after the fact, her reputation still rests on her second book, a collection of essays called "Slouching Towards Bethlehem." It is in many respects a fine book, but it has served as something of a bible for practitioners of the "new," or "postmodern," journalism, and as a starting-off place for Didion herself, who in the intervening years has plunged ever deeper into the pool of narcissism. This is a pity, for she has an interesting mind that, when she focuses it solely on others, can yield penetrating and original insights.

She has, in "After Henry," three broad subjects: politics (which she calls "Washington"), California and New York. She is weakest on the first, strongest on the second and mixed — though in a very interesting fashion — on the last. Her difficulty with politics is that she really doesn't know it as well as she imagines and brings to it no especially useful insights.

Didion is on far firmer ground in California, of which she has a keenly unselfish understanding that is tempered by a deep affinity and affection. Of Los Angeles she writes: "In a city not only largely conceived as a series of real estate promotions but largely supported by a series of confidence games, a city currently afloat on motion pictures and junk bonds and the B-2 Stealth bomber, the conviction that something can be made of nothing may be one of the few narratives in which everyone participates." She is an observer and even a chronicler

of this "narrative," but she regards it with more amusement than veneration.

Proving around California generally and Los Angeles specifically, she repeatedly comes up with discoveries. They are invariably revealing and often amusing.

In New York, where Didion now lives but to which she is not native, she is on somewhat shakier ground. The long essay with which this collection concludes, "Sentimental Journeys," is a meditation on the case of the Central Park jogger, from which she extrapolates a number of interesting conclusions about New York's bottomless capacity for self-delusion, self-romanticizing and — to borrow a word from the pop psychologists — denial. In all of these she no doubt is correct, but the connection she draws between them and the business at hand is at best tenuous. She seems to have approached the case of the jogger with "subtext" already firmly in mind, and to have constructed her own "narrative" in order to justify it.

Still, it is on the whole a good piece, a reminder of just how sharp Didion can be when she crawls out of herself and into something else. But even here the reader is forever aware of the Didion "persona," which may be attractive to some but is merely irritating to others. It is a "subtext" that diminishes rather than enlarges her work.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagrammed deal was played in a Chicago game at the Manhattan Club in Manhattan.

Bidding a five-card suit twice is almost always an error, although there are two exceptions for the opening bidder. One occurs after a response at the two-level (one spade two hearts-two spades) and the other when it is his second suit. In a competitive auction there are no exceptions, and South's final bid in the auction shown is therefore an eyebrow-raiser. But the declarer, Joe Lawrence, sailed home in four hearts in a 5-1 fit despite losing the first three tricks in clubs.

At the fourth trick East shifted to a trump, and South ventured the nine. When this succeeded he confidently finessed the spade queen, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade. He cashed the heart ace and the diamond king, and successfully finessed the diamond jack. The diamond ace gave him his eighth trick, and with the lead in dummy, East's Q-10 of hearts were trapped at the finish under South's K-J.

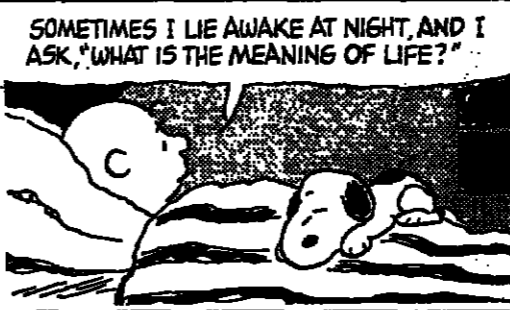
The post-mortem revealed that three no-trump would have succeeded, with rather less luck, but the more obvious contract of four spades, a 6-1 fit rather than 5-1, would have failed.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A Q J 6 4 2	♠ 10 7 3	♠ 10 7 3	♠ 10 7 3
♥ 5	♥ Q 10 8 7	♥ 5	♥ Q 10 8 7
♦ A J 8	♦ 5 3 2	♦ A J 8	♦ 5 3 2
♣ J 10 3	♣ Q 5 2	♣ J 10 3	♣ Q 5 2
WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠ K 9 8	♠ 5	♠ K 9 8	♠ 5
♥ 6 3 2	♥ A K J 9 4	♥ 6 3 2	♥ A K J 9 4
♦ Q 10 7	♦ K 9 8 4	♦ Q 10 7	♦ K 9 8 4
♣ A K 8 7	♣ 9 6 4	♣ A K 8 7	♣ 9 6 4

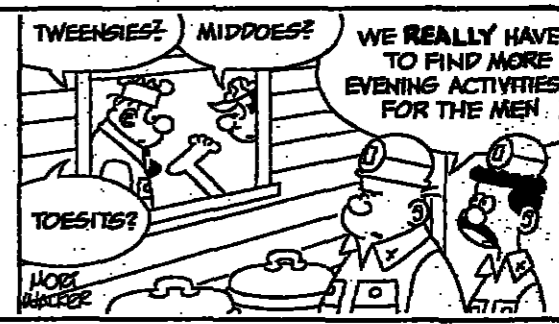
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South 1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ 4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club king.

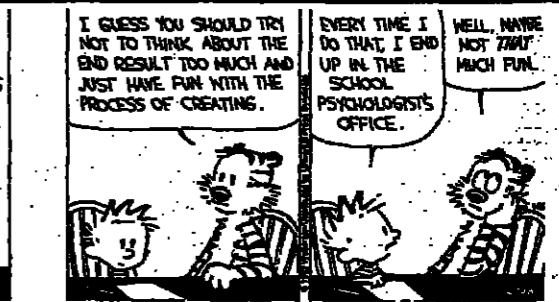
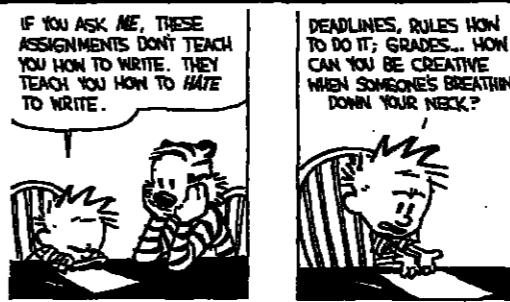
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



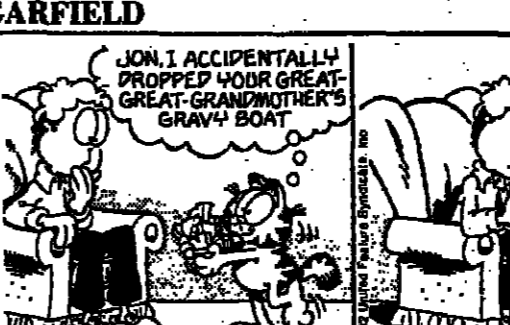
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PUDMY
ANIFT
YINJET
CAPALE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as help given by the above context.

Answer: "O O O O O O O O O O" ONES (Premiere tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: JUROR FUZZY BUTTON POETIC
Answer: He knows that man doesn't run live by bread alone, so he's learned how to do his job — BUTTER THEM UP!

BLONDIE



SPORTS NBA PLAYOFFS

Barcelona Ends A Waiting Game

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Barcelona finally stepped out of the shadow cast by Real Madrid when they won the European Cup here after a memorable final against Sampdoria of Italy.

A stunning goal from their outstanding Dutch defender, Ronald Koeman, in the 111th minute settled the outcome just when it looked as if the match would go to a penalty shoot-out.

"One of my qualities is free kicks," Koeman said. "I train every day with the players and the goal. It's the most important free kick in my life."

Barcelona, which won the Cup Winners' Cup in 1979, 1982 and 1989 and the UEFA Cup in 1958, 1960 and 1996, joined Juventus and Ajax as the only team to win all three major European trophies.

It has been 26 years since Real Madrid won the last of their six European Cups, but Catalan pride has found it hard to put up with second-best jobs. Barcelona may be hosting the Olympic Games in July, but bettering Real Madrid at football probably counts for more in Spain.

Koeman's low shot Wednesday night from an indirect free kick on

the edge of the Sampdoria penalty area tore through a gap in the defensive wall. If the Italian players had not rushed out to try to smother the shot, they might have blocked it.

Barcelona had lost its first final to Benfica of Lisbon in 1961 and failed to rise to the occasion when coached by England's Terry Venables in 1986. A penalty shoot-out that night in Seville allowed Steau Bucharest to become the only East European champion.

Koeman's strike also made it a triumph for his countryman, Barcelona coach Johan Cruyff. A stand-out striker who guided Dutch club Ajax to three triumphs in a row in the early 1970s, Cruyff has now gained a Champions' Cup success as a manager as well as a player.

Cruyff said: "As a coach, it's my greatest night. I've had great nights as a player, but as a coach it's a beautiful night."

He added: "And although this match also involved suffering, we won it through our own merits, and despite suffering because the goal came eight minutes from the end, we can relax now. We have the cup and we can celebrate."

Koeman is only the second player to win the cup for different



Barcelona's Michael Laudrup, left, had Sampdoria's Fausto Pari close at his heels in the Cup final.

clubs. Romanian defender Mircea Beleduciu won with Steau Bucharest in 1986 and was on the winning side for Red Star Belgrade in last year's final against French champions Olympique Marseille.

Koeman won for the first time in 1988 with PSV Eindhoven of the Netherlands.

The unhappiest man in the Sampdoria team was undoubtedly Italian striker Gianluca Vialli, who had three outstanding chances to seal victory for the Italians in a

nine-minute period of second half domination.

Having sent one high over the bar and seen another effort brilliantly saved, Vialli, rumored to be moving to Juventus, kicked out in anger and frustration at advertising boards behind the goal as a third shot shaved the far post.

The man whose goals won Sampdoria the Cup Winners' Cup final in 1990 and whose six in this competition brought them to Wembley, hung his head in despair on the

substitutes' bench as the final whistle blew.

Sampdoria's Serbian coach Vujadin Boskov, who left the ground without comment, was no doubt equally dispirited after losing to Barcelona for the second time in a cup final.

Boskov, due to leave for Roma after six seasons at Sampdoria, lost the Cup Winners' Cup to the Spaniards in 1989 before winning it the following year. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

Survival Plan for Cavs: Get Mean With the Bulls

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — The Cleveland Cavaliers are a very nice team: that may be taken as a compliment or an insult.

A thank-you to the Cavaliers is certainly in order for sparing us at least two more weeks of "As the Birds Turn," that predictable and played-out Boston soap opera.

But if the Cavaliers are to strike a figurative blow for the advocacy group known as Basketball-as-Ballet, if they are going to discredit the Knicks and their British predecessors, the Detroit Pistons, they need to push the Chicago Bulls to six games, and preferably seven.

They must make the Bulls resent them a little, fear them a lot. They must avoid sending the fans to the parking lots with 2 minutes, 59 seconds left, as they did when they cavalierly dropped Game 1 of the Eastern Conference finals Tuesday night, 103-89, at Chicago Stadium.

Game 2 was to be played Thursday night in Chicago.

"We're back to playing real basketball, not hockey or football," the Bulls' Horace Grant thankfully declared. "No punches. No scratching. No clawing. No kicking. No shooting. No murder. You can bring your kids to see a game like this."

Especially if you're trying to get them to sleep.

Grant called the Cavaliers "a classy team," and that is on the mind of coach Pat Riley, who is a gentleman and a basketball scholar. The team's co-owner, Gordon Gund, has agreed to return the Cavs to downtown Cleveland, where basketball belongs, from the distant suburb of Richfield.

The point guard, Mark Price, is a devout, soft-spoken Christian and, in perpetual motion, a delight to watch. Brad Daugherty, prince of a pivotman. Craig Ehlo, self-deprecating soul that he is, said of the night in 1990 when Michael Jordan

burned him for 69 points: "I held him under 70."

Larry Nance, the power forward, helped Scottie Pippen off the floor in the second quarter Tuesday night and asked: "You O.K.?"

No one is about to say anything bad about these nice-guy Cavaliers, but that could also be the problem. The people in Chicago are really confused. They couldn't stand the Knicks, deposed a seven-game series that was lacking in rhythm and grace, and now, finally rid of them, there is a feeling that something is missing from their post-season party, judging by the reaction — the

theory in Chicago was that the Knicks' head-hunting intimidated Pippen, and perhaps that was somewhat the case. But what enraged Pippen was the relentless rotation of Knick bodies as he attempted to penetrate the lane and create off the dribble.

Crowded, unable to get inside, Pippen rushed the few open jump shots he had. By no coincidence, his outside touch returned Tuesday, as he was able to breathe again.

Styles, like Muhammad Ali's and Joe Frazier's, make the fight, even in a sport that's not supposed to be one. Anyone who disagrees is referred to a couple of recent United States Open tennis finals between Mats Wilander and Ivan Lendl.

Artistry is a major part of performance, but an outpouring of body and soul can transform a perfunctory effort into a memorable one, which is why we pay attention in the first place.

Those who constantly held up the seven-game series between the Cavaliers and the Celtics as a model of comportment and competition should be reminded that four of those games were dreadful blow-outs, including the final three.

Besides, it would be an affront to any objective basketball historian to include the Celtics in any discussion of good, clean basketball, as Red Auerbach practically invented the brute euphemistically referred to as the "emformer."

Memories of the 1980s are still vivid: Greg Kite bounding off the bench to hammer anything in his path. Kevin McHale tacking the Lakers' Kurt Rambis on the fast break. Robert Parish sledgehammering Bill Laimbeer (if anyone deserved a pop on the noggin, he did) from behind in Boston Garden and not even being assessed a foul.

The Celtics, of course, had Bird, and tradition, and were of championship caliber. In that case, it was all right because, as we know, nice guys finish last, or play for Cleveland.

The Cavaliers must make the Bulls resent them a little, fear them a lot.

operative word was "dull" — to Game 1.

What was missing, of course, was the contrasting styles that made Bulls versus Knicks such compelling theater.

The critics of the Knicks, who decried how they attacked the Bulls, conflated two very disparate issues. Flagrant fouling — getting carried away with one's machismo — is an issue the National Basketball Association could and should address by ordering its officials to eject a player who tackles another around the neck or needlessly hammers someone to the floor.

But that creates the universal dilemma of sports: What if the culprit is Michael Jordan, or Patrick Ewing, and the game is on national television?

Forcing a 100-plus-point team into an 85-point game by physically imposing a defensive will is another issue entirely, and one doesn't necessarily beget the other.

Fear and Loathing in Junior Tennis

By Samantha Stevenson
New York Times Service
SAN DIEGO — When she enrolled her two daughters at the Sam Olson Tennis Academy in Newport Beach, Debra Russell understood the rigors of daily training and the intense competitiveness of junior tournaments in southern California.

At the academy, her daughters, Nina Vaughn, 10, and Nadia Vaughn, 11, had private lessons, strategy sessions, footwork coaches and a computer for hire that would chart their matches.

All of this effort was stressful but a part of the system for parents hoping their children would get a spot on one of the quality high school teams in the area and attend college on a tennis scholarship.

But when the father of a rival player threatened to hit her last year, Russell had had enough.

"The father coached his daughter from the sidelines," Russell said. "The daughter used four-letter words on the court. He used foul language, and physically threatened me during a match when his daughter was losing to my daughter."

Russell petitioned the Southern California Tennis Association to ban the father and his daughter from tournaments. The family was called into a sportsmanship meeting — the official procedure for resolving such complaints — and warned, but the daughter was allowed to continue playing.

"Junior tennis is not for the faint of heart," Russell said. "If a kid can survive junior tennis, he can survive anything."

In Southern California, always a hotbed for junior tennis, Russell's story has become a familiar one. Parents' quest for success has produced an alarming array of problems that have gone far beyond the "pushy parent" syndrome.

The problems are not unique to Southern California, but they seem magnified by the association's mystique, compactness and abundance of talent. If great tennis players aren't born in Southern California, the perception is that they are made there.

With its favorable weather, strong competition, top coaches, fast, hard courts and a growing population, the Bakerfield-to-San

Diego corridor has long considered itself the cradle of tennis stars.

Southern California's problems — as well as its prestige — are powerful. For example, the Southern Tennis Association, which comprises nine Southeastern states with the exception of Florida, has more registered juniors and nationally ranked boys and girls in its groups. Nevertheless, more Southern California kids grow up to be champions.

And the dream of becoming the next champion in a tradition that includes Jack Kramer, Maureen Connolly, Pancho Gonzalez, Billie Jean King, Stan Smith and Pete Sampras, to name only a few, burns fiercely in the hearts of many of the section's 13,743 registered juniors. It appears to burn even more maniacally in the hearts of some of their parents.

"The top players have a trainer, a nutritionist and a coach," said Jim Hillman, junior development director for the Southern California Tennis Association. "Some kids have two or three pros. I think it's a little confusing to the kids. The old-timers can't believe what's going on."

"I had one father call me up who was training his 5-year-old daughter for five hours each day. I told him I thought that was too much for her bone structure at that age. He said, 'Oh no, it's right here in Steffi Graf's book.'"

But the problems have gone beyond the stepped-up training methods that most juniors now accept as routine. There have been complaints about parents physically hurting their children as they push them to excel. And parents and girl players talk about boy groupies who follow the girls from tournament to tournament.

There have been increases in the cost of preparing players; there has been cheating on line calls by players and by parents from the sidelines, and injuries and eligibility abuses have increased at the tournament level.

"There is a fine line between parent support and parent pressure," said Robert Sandor, the former coach of Tracy Austin and the teacher of many of the area's top juniors, including his daughter, Stephanie, 16. "Parents always think their child should do more, should run one more mile, play four hours instead of two. But the chances of a child making it big are so small."

Fred Haynes is the father of Dante Haynes, the leading player in the boys' 10-and-under age group. One of the boy's opponents reported to his father that Dante, who is 10, feared his father's reaction if he lost.

Asked whether he had ever hit his son after a match, Haynes said: "Yes, that has happened. I whipped him with a stick before. If I don't whip these kids, they won't respect me. There's a line you draw. I talk to them first. They know why I whip them. It's all part of our family's discipline."

Haynes also acknowledged that once after a tournament he had his son alongside his car for five miles. "It keeps you less cocky, more down to earth," Haynes said.

Just recently, with his son trailing an opponent, 5-2, in the first set, Haynes signaled his son to quit the match. Dante walked off the court, telling the referee his ankle hurt.

Haynes, who also trains his 7-year-old daughter, Angela, said one of his training techniques is to have his children run in the sand three times a week wearing work boots.

"The kids communicate with me, because I leave that open," Haynes said. "I say, 'If your kids are tired today, you don't want to play, tell me. But don't tell me when we get on the courts because I'm going to say the heck with you.'"

With children starting intense training and competition so early, their injuries have become a major concern. The Southern California junior circuit is full of stories about muscle pulls, stress fractures, ligament damage and early surgery attributable to too many hours on hard courts.

Had he hit his son after a match? Yes, that has happened. I whipped him with a stick before. If I don't whip these kids, they won't respect me.

Blackhawks Widen Lead Over Oilers

The Associated Press
EDMONTON, Alberta — The Chicago Blackhawks assured themselves of a line in the National Hockey League record book. They're one victory away from their first trip to the Stanley Cup finals since 1973.

Jeremy Roenick's goal 2:45 into overtime gave the Blackhawks a 4-3 victory over the Edmonton Oilers on Wednesday and a three-game lead in the Campbell Conference finals.

It was the Blackhawks' 10th straight victory, tying the NHL record for consecutive wins in one playoff season set by Boston in 1970. The multiseason record is 12 by Edmonton in 1984-85.

Roenick tipped a bullet pass to Chris Chelios past Bill Ranford, who had made four game-saving stops earlier in the extra period. Chicago had all five shots in overtime.

The Blackhawks, who won for only the second time in nine playoff games at the Northlands Coliseum, can advance to the finals for the first time in 19 years with a win Friday night. Only two teams have come back from a 3-0 deficit to win a playoff series.

For the second straight game, Edmonton blew a 2-0 lead. This time, though, the Oilers rallied.

After Chicago scored three times in the second period to take the lead, Edmonton tied it when defenseman Brian Glynn picked off Stephane Matteau's clearing pass and beat Ed Belfour with a screened 40-footer at 7:13 of the third period.

Blazers' Backcourt Burns On

New York Times Service
PORTLAND, Oregon — Jerome Kersey refers to them as Batman and Robin — "our Dynamic Duo" — but the Portland guards, Clyde Drexler and Terry Porter, may be more Butch and Sundance: a sharpshooting duo that has silenced the Utah Jazz in the first two games of the Western Conference finals.

Drexler even sounded a bit like the cocky Butch Cassidy after Portland's 119-102 victory over Utah in Game 2, agreeing that he and Porter have become the best backcourt in the National Basketball Association.

"You should have been saying that for years," said Drexler, usually more understated, as he winked and grinned.

Porter was simply in awe.

"If I get any hotter than that," he said as his voice trailed off, "it's a scary thought."

The thought should frighten Utah, which fell behind by 2-0 in the four-of-seven-game series while watching Porter and Drexler combine for 77 points. Porter's career-high 41 points resulted from 16-of-19 shooting from the field, including 4 of 5 from 3-point range.

Drexler scored 36 points and added 12 assists, although he said the number of assists weren't that impressive considering the circumstances.

"All I had to do was hand it to T.P.," he said, referring to Porter.

Perhaps, but in the first quarter, Drexler and Porter combined for a picture-perfect play that exemplifies the almost uncanny way these two guards work together.

After Kersey ripped down a rebound, he uncorked an outlet pass to Drexler, who was running down the sideline. The pass sailed high, so Drexler had to stop, turn around and leap out of bounds. In one motion in

midair, he caught the ball in his right hand and then threw it back over his left shoulder.

Jazz guard John Stockton, who had been covering Porter, paused as Drexler stepped, but Porter never stopped running. He got a leap on Stockton, scooped up the ball and hit an uncontested layup.

"Those two guys are as good as any pair that I've seen this year," said the Utah coach, Jerry Sloan, who was ejected in the fourth quarter after his second technical foul.

The domination by Drexler and Porter, who have played together in Portland for seven years, couldn't have come at a more opportune time for the Blazers. Portland started the regular season in a bit of a funk, seemingly still reeling from last year's upset loss to the Los Angeles Lakers in the Western Conference finals.

Drexler almost single-handedly carried the team through the first half of the season, keeping them within striking distance of the division-leading Golden State Warriors.

When minor injuries flared up at the end of the season to slow down Drexler, Porter stepped forward and has remained, as Drexler puts it, "in the Twilight Zone." With Drexler back at full strength, Portland opponents have been seeing double in the playoffs.

The route gets steeper Friday when the Blazers travel to Utah's Delta Center, where the Jazz posted a 38-4 regular season record and is 5-0 there in the playoffs.

But even Sloan admits that Utah's homecourt edge, which has been attributed partly to playing at Salt Lake City's high altitude, may not be enough.

"I don't think the altitude matters in the playoffs," said Sloan. "Teams are tired during the regular season, but they'll be rested by Friday. We're facing a team that's playing with terrific confidence."

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
East Division	
Best Division	W L Pct. GB
Toronto	26 16 .619
Baltimore	25 18 .581
New York	22 27 .447
Boston	19 31 .380
Detroit	18 32 .360
Milwaukee	17 33 .340
Cleveland	12 38 .240
West Division	
Oakland	24 16 .600
Chicago	21 16 .568
Minnesota	21 18 .538
Texas	20 20 .500
California	19 23 .452
Seattle	15 28 .348
Kansas City	13 28 .315
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
East Division	
Pittsburgh	23 15 .605
St. Louis	21 14 .598
New York	21 18 .538
Montreal	17 20 .457
Philadelphia	17 21 .447
Chicago	12 22 .353
West Division	
San Francisco	22 18 .550
San Diego	20 19 .513
Cincinnati	19 23 .452
Atlanta	18 23 .438
Houston	15 21 .417
Los Angeles	15 21 .417

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OBSERVER

Rolling in Happiness

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Stand back, everybody! Back! Congress is about to amend the Constitution.

That's right, folks: Quit worrying is what you'll do. And when you quit worrying, what are you going to be? That's right, sister: that's right, brother: You're going to be happy.

Happy again! And all it takes is this one little amendment to that sacred American document we all love. I'm talking our great Constitution.

It takes a lot of really great greatness to make America great. Greatness like Madonna and McDonald's. Billions sold and still counting. Great things like baseball and golden parachutes, and the Lincoln Memorial, and the late, great Thomas Jefferson with his famous pursuit of happiness.

Yes, my friends, the pursuit of happiness, that's what America is all about, and that's what the Constitution was written for, and that's why Congress is about to amend it, and that's why the president — yes, Mr. Himself himself — is telling the Congress to get on with the amending pronto.

These fine folks want to end all the worrying, all the fretting and all the stewing about this debt — this deficit as they call it. You know all about it. Sure you do. Hundreds of billions in debts. Maybe hundreds of trillions. Who knows what those weird numbers mean in real money? Nobody.

But what everybody does know, friend, what every last man, woman, child, mother, father, grandmommy, granddaddy and tiny little nose-picker knows — is the awful worrying that comes from having that awful debt hanging over us like some awful sword of damson trees.

Hear me now, everybody; hear me now! Once they get this tiny but wonderful new amendment into our otherwise perfect Constitution, you'll be saying good-bye to Old Man Worry. "So long, Old Man Worry," you're going to say. "Hello happiness!"

All right, you've heard happiness promised before. You've heard other people stand right here in this very place and say you could get

happiness for a \$2 bottle of some miraculous liquid, lotion, unguent or cream they just happened to be selling. And when you got it home, it didn't work. It didn't bring the happiness you'd been promised. When you got fed up and put a horse-tail hair in it and let it sit overnight, the hair hadn't even turned into a snake when you got up next morning.

So you're wondering. How is this wonderful little constitutional amendment different from that snake oil that didn't bring us one single moment of happiness? And I'm here to tell you. Are you ready for this, mother? Give her your arm, daddy.

Ready, everybody? Here it is: This amendment's going to say the government has to balance the budget. That's right: balance the budget! The government will have to! The Constitution will say so!

Imagine it, folks: no more trillion-dollar deficits to worry about. The late, great Jefferson's dream of happiness pursued will at last become happiness captured. And with nothing but a simple little constitutional amendment.

And how does it work? By a miracle of simplicity. When you want something from the government, the government has to raise taxes enough to pay for it. Right away you say, "You mean they're going to raise my taxes?"

Shame on you for even thinking it. Your government knows you don't elect them to raise your taxes. They'll raise somebody else's taxes. Now I can hear folks who live on Social Security and Pentagon contracts saying, "But there aren't enough other people in the whole world to pay the kind of taxes it takes to keep us eating."

Not to worry, friends. Not to worry. The only thing that'll be balanced under the amendment is the budget. When taxes are too skimpy to keep everybody happy, maintaining happiness will be redefined as an "off-budget" item. That way the money keeps rolling out, the taxes keep staying down, and the happiness keeps rolling in.

Now also today, friends, I have this miraculous new oil. You simply open the bottle, insert a single whisker from a cat's chin and overnight...

New York Times Service

Bille August: Telling the Bergman Story

By Joan Dupont

CANNES — When Bille August came to Cannes for the first time, a young man from Denmark, he did not get a big reception. "There was nobody at the airport to pick me up so I had to hitchhike," he recalls, adding with a dry smile, "Things have improved."

August was sitting in his Carlton Hotel suite, snowed under by phone calls and faxes — the latest way to get a congratulatory message — contemplating, somewhat stunned, his gold laurel-leaf trophy on the coffee table. It's quite a conversation piece: four years after winning the Golden Palm for "Pelle the Conqueror," he had just done it again with "The Best Intentions," adapted from a screenplay by Ingmar Bergman. Pernilla Ostergren, Bergman's stage muse and August's screen heroine — who has become his wife — also won a Golden Palm for her part in the film.

Aside from the great Carl Dreyer, there are few famous Danish film directors. August, who studied photography in Stockholm, feels close to Swedish cinema. He has made a dozen movies for Swedish television, as well as prize-winning Danish features.

A tall, wiry man with the kind of rimless glasses that have a way of blotting light and expression from the eyes, he was more excited about his wife's prize than his own. "I was extremely happy and very relaxed. Then I heard Dreyer announce the Palm for best film — it was unreal."

The international press was not thrilled that the supreme award should go to this three-hour film version of a TV series: academic, according to some, beautiful but on the bloodless side. In fact, the story is full of passion, intense scenes from a marriage in which Bergman explores his feelings for his parents, for it is his domestic drama that he describes.

"He wanted to understand why his father had so much hatred in him, why there was such conflict between his parents," August says. The film is what is called in the business a "prequel" to "Fanny and Alexander," starting in 1909 when the young people met — a poor and emotionally damaged theological student and a rich, gloriously alive bourgeoisie — through their courtship, clashes and temporary separation before Ingmar's birth.

Bergman, who has given up film direction — "It takes too much out of him" — had been impressed by "Pelle." "I was on my way to Hollywood to make an American film [adapted from Isabel Allende's "The House of the Spirits"], when I heard that he wanted me to direct from his script. I read 20 pages and knew that this was something very rare, a love story that could take place in any country — you just



Pernilla Ostergren, right, in "The Best Intentions," which won her the Palm.

pull down the wall to enter that kind of family drama. I wanted to be part of it; my Hollywood career could wait."

Normally, directors don't even meet each other; August worked with Bergman every day for two months, eight hours a day, at the master's grueling rhythm. "It was an enormous experience, professionally and humanly, to sit with him and discuss the important things in life."

Saying, "It has to be your film," once the script was done, Bergman gave over complete control; he never went on the set or to see the rushes.

August, who had a difficult relationship with his own father, felt a kinship with the Swedish director. "We have one thing in common. I too had an extremely terrible childhood, so I know what pain is." August was 8 when his mother died; his father told him and his sister that they must never again talk about her, "Never. And if we did, we would be punished. All her photos were removed from the family album; I don't remember her, because it

was forbidden. It was very strange: one day I will make a film about it."

Bergman did make one request: His screen mother had to be played by Ostergren, a young actress who had played the maid in "Fanny and Alexander." "And so some Best Intentions turned out to be great," August says. "We got married and have a beautiful child."

He has fathered three other children with three different women. "I'm not trying to imitate Bergman — I think he has nine children — he's a busy man."

It wasn't love at first sight on the set, he says, because, "I'm very afraid of falling in love, there's something misleading about it — it says more about loneliness and needs. My love came from friendship and the deepest respect."

Pernilla Ostergren-August emerges from the adjoining room carrying 6-month-old Asta. It's a beautiful entrance. The actress, with her expressive face and vivid coloring, floods the room with high energy.

At Cannes nobody could pronounce her name, but she is the leading lady of the Royal Dramatic Theater of Sweden and she received a rousing reception as Ophelia when Bergman's "Hamlet" went to the Brooklyn Academy of Music four years ago. Last summer, the company returned and she gave an incredible performance as a bold — and slightly pregnant — Nora in "The Doll's House." Almost every review described her radiance; she radiates even as she sits quietly, Asta on her lap, modest about her living English.

"I have a vocabulary of few words," she says, blushing. She uses "wonderful" for Bergman, "wonderful" for her husband. "I love to work with Bille; when we work together, it's different, not as if we were married."

"As soon as we enter the studio," he puts in, "we have another relationship; we're involved with the drama, the story." "Sometimes acting is painful," she says, "because the most important thing to do is to show your own feelings."

When you ask whether they will work together again, she defers to him, and he says, "We'll see."

Ostergren describes her upbringing as, "Very normal middle class. My parents divorced, remarried and had more children, so I have quite a big family now."

She remembers feeling stirred by the theater when she was 12. "I was alone on the stage for half a minute and I remember recognizing something that I locked into my heart. I knew that one day I was going to discover what it was, and I did. Always when I went to drama school, but I always kept my plans a secret in my heart because it was something magical, and if I talked about it, it might not happen." The stage and cinema are completely different, she finds, but feed each other.

"The Best Intentions" opens in the United States at the end of the summer, and August intends to resume his American project. Would she, too, with a Palm in her pocket, be on her way to act in Hollywood?

"Oh! I don't know. I was so excited last night — I never felt like that in my life — I thought I was going to fall down dead!" It was, they agree, a big prize for European cinema. And of course a tribute to Bergman, far away on Faro. They have heard nothing from the director, not so much as a fax.

"I don't think he knows where we are," says August. "He lives on a small island, you know, very isolated."

"But he's with us, I'm sure," says his wife, her vibrant voice sounding very sure.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

PEOPLE

ABT Director Quits, Dance World Surprised

Just Hermann, who took over the directorship of the American Ballet Theatre when Mikhail Baryshnikov left in 1989, surprised the dance world by announcing that she is stepping down Sept. 1, before the end of her three-year contract. She said that her devotion to the company remained firm. "It is time for me to move on," Hermann said. The company remained loyal. "It is time for me to move on," Hermann said. The company remained loyal. "It is time for me to move on," Hermann said. The company remained loyal.

Alec Baldwin, who has been nominated for a Tony Award for a role in "The Untouchables," says he plays Stanley Kowalski in "A Street Car Named Desire" differently. "Brando always said he never saw the humor of the character, but I think he's a real wise guy. I had to make it funny for myself, so I could do it every night of the week for three hours," Baldwin said.

Yelena G. Bonner, the widow of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, announced in Washington that a prize was being established in her husband's name. The Sakharov Award, \$100,000 and a sculpture by Maya Lin, will be given every two years by the Gleitsman Foundation to individuals living outside the United States who have promoted positive social change. The first award will be given next May.

Oran Winfrey is the television talk show host with the most fans, according to a new Harris Poll. The poll found that 31 percent of the 1,251 adults surveyed said they preferred Winfrey. The reigning Johnny Carson got 16 percent, followed by Phil Donahue with 13 percent.

Indiana, Pennsylvania, the hometown of Jimmy Stewart, marked the actor's 84th birthday by naming the street he grew up on after him. Part of Seventh Street will now be known as "Jimmy Stewart Boulevard."

THE GLOBE

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TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on Page 16. SATELLITE TV. DIVISA SATELLITE. MOVING. EXCESS INTERNATIONAL.

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Today, the IHT marks a quarter century of publishing in association with The New York Times and The Washington Post. On this occasion, we reprint the front page of the 1967 inaugural issue. It was the first time that the word "INTERNATIONAL" appeared as part of the nameplate. A history of the modern Herald Tribune is included on the following page.

PARIS Today, mostly rain in the morning clearing in afternoon. Temperatures 63-71 F. Tomorrow mainly with clear periods. Yesterday's temperatures 70-80 (11-10) Cent.
LONDON Today fair early, cloudy later. Temperatures 62-68, 11-17 Cent. Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temperatures 60-69 (11-7) Cent.
ROME Today sunny. Temperatures 74-81 (24-27) Cent. Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temperatures 70-78 (21-26) Cent.
TOKYO Today fair early, cloudy with variable rain later. Temperatures 65-83 (19-24) Cent.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Established 1887

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1967

No. 26,236



Associated Press
Ambassador Bohlen, center of group at platform collapsed yesterday during left rear, assists some of his fellow fallen ceremonies at Le Bourget. In foreground, dignitaries to their feet after a man holds part of the splintered floor.

Soft Landing for the Ambassador

After Speakers' Platform Collapses at Le Bourget

By S. T. Kautin
PARIS, May 21.—U.S. Ambassador to France Charles E. Bohlen made what he called a "soft landing" today in the wake of a speakers' platform that collapsed under him while he was introducing his wife to stunt pilot Frank Tallman at Le Bourget airport.

Mr. Bohlen quickly restored order when he climbed the platform stairs and announced that no one had been injured. The ambassador continued with a speech praising the Lindbergh flight, the French aviator Charles Nungesser and Roger Colli, who two weeks before Lindbergh started on his hop had disappeared in an attempt to cross the Atlantic from Paris to New York, and Franco-American friendship.

Lindbergh's flight on May 21, 1927.
Mr. Tallman is president of Tallman Aviation of San Diego, Calif., which built the exact replica of the Spirit of St. Louis according to the blueprints of the original Ryan Airlines monoplane.

The fallen tended to blame the holders for underestimating the weight that it would have to bear. But the construction foreman countered: "They told me to build a platform to hold 30 people and they crowded 70 onto it." There was no official count, but estimates ranged from 20 to 30. Police and ambulances were summoned by walkie-talkie, and dozens of guests and journalists surged toward the platform to criticize the dignitaries who were trying to find their way out of a mess of splintered wood and mangled temporary nails sticking out of the standing timbers.

Speaking in French, Mr. Bohlen called the Lindbergh feat a "crucible" and added that the plans had appropriately been named the Spirit of St. Louis, a reference to France's only aviator king, Louis IX, after whom the American city had been named.

Mr. Tallman then mounted the stairs to the broken platform to say that he wished his flight would serve as the same bridge of friendship as had Lindbergh's flight on May 21, 1927.

U.S. Troops Continue Fierce Battle in DMZ

SAIGON, May 21 (AP).—About 2,000 United States Marines and North Vietnamese regulars were locked in a fierce battle in the demilitarized zone today while American planes again stabbed deep into North Vietnam with renewed vigor on DMZ airfields.

U.S. military headquarters also reported several stiff battles elsewhere in South Vietnam and an attempted Communist ambush attempt east of Saigon that was cut to pieces by an armored cavalry unit.

Wheeler Says We Will Stop At Buffer Zone

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI).—Gen. Curtis E. Wheeler Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today that military command and control in Vietnam was under strict instructions to stay out of North Vietnam even in "hot pursuit" of North Vietnamese forces.

Lyndon Johnson and the Intellectuals

Looks for Cause of Disaffection

By Max Frankel
WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Johnson gathered some of the most brilliant intellectuals on his payroll around a lunch table the other day to find out why he was having trouble communicating with the country's luminous intellectuals.

The answer, which Mr. Johnson himself brought to the meeting, was Vietnam. But that was only the beginning of what is said to have been a spirited one-hour session of a what might do about the intellectuals and what they would have him do about the war.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, a former college manager and foundation president; William Gorham, assistant secretary to Mr. Gardner, an economist; Robert C. Wood, the under secretary of Housing and Urban Development; a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Charles M. Haar, assistant secretary in the same department of Harvard Law School.

De Gaulle Censure Bid Fails

8 Votes Save Special Powers

By Ronald Koven
PARIS, May 21.—The political opposition's censure motion against the French government failed by just eight votes in the National Assembly last night.

The motion got a surprisingly high 238 of the 244 votes it would have needed to overturn the government. The censure was directed against the government's bid for special powers to rule by decree in economic affairs for six months.

The opposition had a field day quoting to Prime Minister Georges Pompidou the recent spate of harsh criticisms by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his lieutenants of the de Gaulle power request. Far from appearing embarrassed, the Giscardist leaders fixed determinedly broad smiles on their faces.

Troops and Warships on Move

Cairo, Israel Call Reserves; Arab Commandos to Raid

By Eric Pace
The New York Times
CAIRO, May 21.—Egypt announced the mobilization of its military reserves today and held an elaborate press conference to proclaim that Arab commandos would wage a terrorist campaign inside Israel's borders.

Israel has announced a partial mobilization of reserves, the Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv. It was Israel's highest call-up since the 1955 Sinai battle.

Reliable eyewitnesses reported that one Egyptian cruiser, four torpedo boats and two submarines have passed southward through the Suez Canal in the last few days.

The two actions caused alarm in the diplomatic community here. They were taken as indicating that the Egyptian government considered war with Israel likely but would not act to restrain the terrorists whose depredations have in recent weeks led to a spiral of military preparations by both sides.

may be almost doubled by the mobilization of reserves that was decreed today by Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, deputy supreme commander of the armed forces. President Gamal Abdel Nasser is commander in chief.

The Cairo populace, hitherto unmoved by the mounting prospect of war, began gathering around radios to hear the news tonight after the call-up decree, which did not initially specify whether all reservists would be ordered into the ranks and how soon they would be deployed.

Some Egyptian reservists have been quietly called up already. Israeli's own reserves are estimated here at 230,000.

The Egyptian reserves are estimated at about 150,000 men, the regular army totals about 175,000. Additional thousands of Palestinian Arab refugees formed into military units in the Gaza Strip have been put under Egyptian command. It was announced today.

Pentagon Sets New Policy

Foreign Buyers of U.S. Arms To Pay Part of Research Cost

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Foreign nations buying weapons from the U.S. will have to pay part of the research and development costs from now on.

This new policy was set in a directive recently issued by the Defense Department. The idea is to recover some of the money spent to bring new weapons to the manufacturing stage to actuality.

Right now the military services are reviewing billions of dollars' worth of weapons contracts to see which ones should be changed to conform to the new directive.

Henry J. Kus Jr., chief Pentagon arms salesman, is implementing the new policy for Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara. Mr. Kus is a deputy assistant secretary of defense for international logistics negotiations.

Thant to Go to Cairo

For Talks With Nasser

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 21 (WP).—Secretary-General U Thant will fly to Cairo tomorrow to discuss the Middle East crisis, which he termed "more menacing than at any time since 1956"

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N.Y. Ministers Establish Abortion Advice Service

By Edward B. Fiske
NEW YORK, May 21.—Twenty-one Protestant ministers and rabbis in New York City have announced the establishment of a clergyman's consultation service to assist women seeking abortions.

Some Have Options
Some nations already have options to buy weapons from U.S. manufacturers. Mr. Kus said these arrangements would not be affected by the current review of contracts.

Under the new directive, every U.S. weapon that costs at least \$25 million to develop or \$10 million to produce must be sold to a foreign nation unless it pays part of the research cost. This is the way it would work:

If a foreign country bought 10 airplanes from a total U.S. production of 1,000 airplanes, it would pay 1 percent of the total cost of the airplanes. The balance would be divided into the total research outlay.

NYSE High-Lows

AMEX High-Lows

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING A PROGRESS REPORT TO OUR READERS

On May 22, 1967, a new name-plate appeared at the top of an old newspaper (see preceding page). America's two foremost newspapers, *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, joined the Whitney Communications Company on that day in publishing the *International Herald Tribune*, the direct descendant of the New York Herald Tribune's European edition.



THE new partnership marked a decisive turning point in the life of the 80-year-old newspaper. Founded in Paris in 1887 by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the Paris Herald, along with its New York parent, passed after Bennett's death in 1918 into the hands of the Ogden Reid family, who merged it with their own New York Tribune. The Paris paper prospered during the heady twenties, survived the depressed thirties, closed for four years during the German occupation and resumed publication after the liberation of Paris in 1944.

In 1958, the Reids sold the New York Herald Tribune and its European edition to John Hay ("Jock") Whitney, then U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain. In August 1966, a crippling strike forced Whitney to close the New York paper, but he kept the Paris edition alive, recruiting *The Washington Post's* Katharine Graham as a publishing partner. The new "Whitney" alliance enabled the paper to continue its competitive struggle against the International Edition of *The New York Times*, which had been launched in Paris in 1960.

The Times' response was to send an experienced journalist, Sydney Gruson, to manage the Paris edition and to make fresh recommendations to Arthur O. ("Punch") Sulzberger, publisher of the Times. Gruson's verdict was clear. Two struggling newspapers would bleed one another to death, be concluded, while a single merged paper might thrive. Within a few weeks, a new three-way partnership had been negotiated. On May 22, 1967, the word "International" appeared for the first time as part of the Herald Tribune's nameplate, along with the words: "Published with *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*." (The flip of a coin determined which new parent would be listed first.)

Jock Whitney remained the paper's chairman, while Graham and Sulzberger became its new co-chairmen. The "Directeur de la Publication," who presided over board meetings and played a general supervisory role, was Whitney's close associate, Walter N. Thayer. Day-to-day leadership was in the hands of two veterans of the New York Herald Tribune, both sent to the Paris paper in 1964: Robert T. MacDonald as publisher and Murray M. "Buddy" Weiss as editor. Quickly perceived the opportunities for a paper targeted to the emerging politico-commercial elite that was shaping a new Europe.

A BURST OF NEW ACTIVITY

The new team moved quickly, expanding stock tables and appointing Fred Fains as U.S. editor in Washington to ensure the enhanced flow of Times and Post materials into the IHT. They were supported by veteran executives, including general manager André Bing and circulation director François Desmarests, who threw themselves into the task of serving the expanding readership on a timely basis all across Europe and in newer markets such as Africa, the Middle East and even the Soviet Union. Prior to the merger, the Herald Tribune had a circulation of 54,000 compared to 30,000 for the Times. By December of 1967, the new paper was selling 96,500 copies — more than its two predecessors combined. By 1969, circulation reached 130,000 and the new "IHT" started naming a profit.

Meanwhile, advertising also grew, as ad director Richard Morgan expanded his sales staff in Paris and New York and hired more part-time "reps" in other capitals. In 1972, full-time sales offices were opened in London and in Frankfurt. Morgan and MacDonald also phased out the famous "Golden Girls" who had traditionally cluttered the paper along the boulevards of Paris, clad in yellow sweaters. They were too costly, it was felt, to the paper's old American tourist image rather than to its new readership among the "Significant Europeans," a prize advertising target.

Editing for this sophisticated readership proved to be both a journalist's dream and a complex challenge. In the political arena, Weiss had to deal with an embarrassment of riches, flowing from the new owners' networks of correspondents and columnists. But, in fields such as cultural and business news, the IHT found it necessary to add its own writers.

In three areas, especially, highly distinctive columnists quickly helped to make the IHT an indispensable leader, attracting new readers and advertisers alike. One was international fashion, where Hebe Dorsey, who began as a part-time writer in Paris in the early 1960s, soon achieved a towering reputation. Another involved the international art market, where, beginning in 1969, Soren Melikian's weekly column helped to make the paper "must reading" for the art establishment. Finally, in a very different field, Cad Gewirtz came from New York as business and finance editor in 1968 and soon became one of Europe's leading authorities on the emerging international capital and credit markets.

These examples typified an important trend. In area after area, the paper's reputation flourished in part because of the readers' response to the IHT's own writers.

The IHT's first front page reflected this pattern. An account of U.S. Ambassador Charles Bohlen's "soft landing" after a platform collapsed beneath him at Le Bourget airport was written by Simon T. Kantin, the last journalist hired at the IHT (in 1960) by the legendary managing editor Eric Hawkins. (Hawkins, in turn, had been hired by James Gordon Bennett Jr. in 1913.) Kantin is today the paper's senior journalist.

Many readers will recall other IHT by-lines of the era. Jim Goldborough (overlapping in the late 60's with Ron Koven and succeeded in the late 70's by Joe Fitchett) was for many years the paper's sole political correspondent. Naomi Barry wrote about food and Dick Rosback about sports (his ode to baseball is still reprinted every April). Rosback also wrote the popular "People" column, signed for a while after his 1972 departure by one Samuel Justice, presumably so that phone calls to the writer could be answered with the retort, "There ain't no Justice!"

Other IHT writers who built strong followings in the 1970's included William Pfaff, Thomas Quinn Curtis, Mary Blume, Sheridan Mackay, David Stevens, Michael Gibson and Michael Zwerin. All still write for the paper today. And so, of course, does Art Buchwald, whose humor column originated in the paper in 1949.

The IHT's capacity for independent reporting was sharply tested just one year after its rebirth, during the Paris spring "uprising" of May, 1968. Public transportation came to a standstill and an elaborate car-pool

system was improvised to bring staff members to work. But the IHT never missed an issue, and its first-hand accounts helped build a wider audience.

The internal debate about independent writers was intertwined in these years with a related discussion as to how "American" the paper should be, given its changing audience. But neither Weiss nor his managing editor, George Bares, squandered much time on abstract theory. Their style was "hands on" and their response came story by story and day by day. They risked offending old Paris loyalists, for example, by moving sharply away from local preoccupations. During the Watergate scandals of 1973 and 1974 the paper was criticized in more conservative parts of Europe for too closely reflecting its owners' concerns. On still other occasions, the approach in Paris seemed too autonomous for some tastes. But Weiss calmly followed his own instincts. His ideal, he said, was "a mid-Atlantic viewpoint."

TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS

During its first eleven years, the IHT remained in its old home at 21 rue de Bezi, built for the paper in the late 1930's. All departments were housed there, along with the presses which thundered nightly in the basement. But rapid growth put acute strains on the old facilities, strains which were soon matched by economic pressures as the energy crunch of 1973 and 1974 triggered a global recession. The paper actually lost 10,000 paid copies a day between 1973 and 1975.

Clearly, something had to change. In the United States, computerized typesetters were doing the work of dozens of production workers, reducing costs and enhancing profitability. But in France, as in much of Europe, this solution still ran against the views of the influential labor unions and this was especially true in Paris.

The energy crisis also undercut the paper's distribution strategy, which relied on fast cars and fuel-guzzling airplanes (including a fleet of chartered planes in the early 1970's). Again, technology provided an answer, however, and in this case the IHT was free to seize it. The key breakthrough came in March of 1974 when the paper opened its first remote facsimile printing site in London, outside London, thus becoming the first daily publication to use facsimile transmission internationally. Each page could now be sent electronically from Paris in a few minutes, allowing simultaneous printing in the two capitals. Roland Pinson, André Bing's protégé and successor, negotiated the arrangement and Alain Lecour moved to London to manage it.

Meanwhile, a full-scale "modernization" review was undertaken in Paris to meet the labor-related challenges. Various solutions were examined, including the complete relocation of the paper, perhaps to Lyon or even out of France entirely.

In mid-1976, Bob MacDonald announced his decision to return to the United States. To succeed him, the board of directors appointed Robert Eckert, an executive from the Gannett newspaper group. Eckert and his assistant, Larry Sackner, took the situation head on, assuming, like MacDonald, that union problems would "never" prove soluble in Paris. For a while, it looked as if the whole of the headquarters would make a completely fresh start in Zurich — where a second facsimile printing site was opened in September of 1977.

As discussions continued, however, the owners of the IHT expressed their preference for remaining in Paris if problems there could possibly be overcome. Many of the paper's executives agreed. Most importantly, the leaders and members of the press unions, along with key government officials, also expressed their readiness to cooperate to keep the paper in Paris.

Guided by Roland Pinson, labor negotiations began to advance in late 1977. An agreement was soon reached whereby the IHT set up new offices — a modern, computerized composing room — in the nearby suburb of Neuilly. Printing was subcontracted to a plant on the north edge of Paris, with a motorcycle shuttle connecting the two facilities. As a result of this settlement, the number of press-union workers went from nearly 300 to about one-fourth of that number over a single weekend in March of 1978. A comprehensive social plan helped to provide for the displaced workers and not one hour was lost to job actions or strikes.

The new facilities transformed the IHT into one of the most advanced newspapers in all of Europe. The paper kept from the 19th century to the 21st century, radically changing its cost structure.

In January 1979, Buddy Weiss returned to America. He was replaced by Mort Rosenblum, an experienced Associated Press correspondent. Five months later, publisher Bob Eckert also went home. His replacement was Lee W. Huebner, a Whitney company partner and former White House speechwriter, who knew the paper through frequent visits to Paris as a liaison between the owners and the Paris management since 1974.

A NEW STRATEGY FOR THE 1980'S

Huebner's arrival coincided with a rapid surge in new international competition. The Financial Times had just started a continental edition in Frankfurt, while *The Wall Street Journal*, fresh from its 1977 launch in Hong Kong, was now preparing an edition for Europe. Magazines such as *Business Week*, *Fortune*, *The Economist* and others took similar steps — joining the older European editions of *Time* and *Newsweek*. Later, *USA Today*, *The European*, *CNN*, and other media would provide additional competition.

Now that the labor situation at its home base was stabilized, however, the IHT was able to fashion an aggressive response. It included four major components: (1) a dramatic expansion of the printing and distribution network, including the opening of eight new printing sites in seven years; (2) a significant expansion of editorial resources, which would take the journalist staff from 32 to 60 positions over the next decade; (3) a new emphasis on promotion and a higher public profile; and (4) new advertising products (including four color reproduction and an array of special supplements) along with a variety of new sales tools (including an expanded sales force and innovative market research). All of these expansion steps, moreover, would be financed out of the IHT's own earnings, with no further investment from the owners and no borrowing on the balance sheet. The result — a

decade later — would be a 60 percent circulation increase, along with a four fold increase in circulation revenue and a fourfold expansion of advertising sales.

The first priority of the 1980's was to look beyond the core market in Europe. The IHT had already amassed some readership in Asia, about 2,000 copies a day by 1979, despite the high prices and long delays involved in air freight from Europe. But recent tariff reductions now made an Asian facsimile printing link more affordable. In November 1979, an IHT fact-finding team made a three week tour of Asia. Huebner presented their report at a January, 1980 board meeting which approved their positive recommendation. Alain Lecour quickly moved to Hong Kong to set up an office.

The Hong Kong printsite was inaugurated on September 15, 1980. It was the first time in history that the same newspaper had been printed at the same time on opposite sides of the world. And it was indeed the "same" paper, offering an identical global overview to readers everywhere. Within one year, the new edition was selling 15,000 copies daily.

In January of 1981, Mort Rosenblum left the editorship and returned to the Associated Press. In March, the board confirmed the appointment as executive editor of Philip Roisic, foreign editor of *The Washington Post*. Walter Wells, who had joined the paper as deputy editor the previous year, remained in charge of day-to-day newsroom operations.

After an initial ten years of stability for the new IHT under one editor and one publisher, the five years from 1976 to 1981 had seen six different people filling those two senior posts. But a new period of stability was on the way. Over the next ten years, leading up to the 25th anniversary, there would be only one change in the chief editor's position and none in the publisher's office.

EDITORIAL INNOVATIONS MULTIPLY

The new editorial team rapidly introduced a variety of innovations, including a new recruiting system, a second, earlier edition, and a system of regional copy desks. Two veteran journalists, Sam Abt and Charles Mitchellmore, took on the critical roles of day editor and night editor, respectively.

Meanwhile, the IHT continued to develop its own journalistic voice. Axel Krause became the paper's first economics correspondent in 1979 (he later became corporate editor). Patricia Wells (on food) and Roger Collis (on travel) were among the regular contributors to a new "Weekend" section. More IHT by-lines graced the sports pages including Rob Hughes (soccer), Sam Abt (bicycling), Bob Donahue (rugby) and Nick Stout (tennis). Most significantly, the IHT began to invest in its own foreign bureaus: the first were in London, Frankfurt and Singapore — where Michael Richardson was named Editor for Asia in 1986. While *Times* and *Post* material remained the backbone of the daily report, the paper also needed writers who could regularly meet European deadlines and who could write from an international perspective on subjects that were covered less intensively by its parents.

The investment in staff was accompanied by an investment in space. The newsroom for business stories was doubled. The editorial opinion page, under the editorship of Bob Donahue, was redesigned and extended to the adjoining page. New typography was introduced in 1982 and the use of "Briefs" and "Topics" columns was expanded. Finally, a new Aetex computerized editing and typesetting system was introduced in 1983 by operations director Steve Conway.

In early 1982, the IHT family was saddened by the death of John Hay Whitney, chairman since 1958. His determination to keep the Paris paper alive, his high journalistic standards and his conviction that long-term development was more important than short-term profit, had laid the foundations for the future. To honor his memory, a "Whitney Fellows" program was set up to enable promising young American journalists to spend a sabbatical year in the IHT newsroom.

In October 1982, the IHT's Asian success led to a second regional printsite in Singapore. "We've doubled our stake in Asia," the promotional campaign declared. In 1983, a fourth European printsite location was opened in The Hague, designed to serve the Benelux countries.

Two other milestone events marked the year 1983. In March, William S. Paley, founder of the American television network CBS, joined the board of directors as co-chairman. In June, Roland Pinson retired and was succeeded as deputy publisher by René Bondy, finance director since 1974.

In 1984, another printsite opened, this one in Marseille, serving southern France and Spain. "Paris to Marseille in 15 Minutes!" announced the posters. In mid-year, Alain Lecour returned from Asia to become associate publisher in Paris, taking charge of circulation operations. Dick Morgan, also now an associate publisher, took over the growing promotion and marketing departments. Morgan's deputy, Rolf Kraneuppl, was named advertising sales director, succeeded by Juanita Caspari, who had played a leading role in developing the paper's unique international classified section.

Throughout the 1980's, the promotion staff also expanded its activities. Direct mail campaigns, "house" advertising, space exchanges with others publications and other promotional initiatives were all stepped up significantly. Special events, ranging from film previews to fashion exhibitions, from election parties to balloon races, also helped raise the paper's profile.

Along with these steps came a new five-year growth plan — giving particular emphasis to circulation and editorial development. The plan echoed a 1980 readership study which found that the IHT was loved by its fans but misunderstood by many who still assumed it to be basically for Americans. Under the plan, added circulation inspectors were hired, promotion efforts were intensified and a new system for private home and office delivery was launched. An Asian editor was put in place

and a monthly "Personal Finance" section was created — which later became the weekly "Money Report." New print sites were recommended in Frankfurt, Tokyo and Miami. These and other steps, the plan suggested, would (and did) take the paper to the 200,000 circulation mark by the end of the decade.

Nineteen eighty-five was the year when all the initiatives of the early 1980's came together. Circulation (which had been at 129,827 copies in 1980) climbed to 168,189 copies per day, ad revenue leapt upward by 34%, and the paper posted a record profit.

As the company grew in size, it also became more decentralized. The New York, London and Hong Kong offices became regional centers, organized as legal subsidiaries of the French parent company. By the late 1980's, over one-quarter of all IHT employees would be working outside France.

In 1986, despite a substantial economic slowdown, the IHT established its eighth printsite, in Miami, permitting same day distribution throughout the Americas. It was an expensive venture, and it took several years (and a further move from Miami to New York) before it worked successfully. But it made the paper readily available to American readers and advertisers (who provided over 20 percent of total ad revenues) and it enabled the IHT to claim without reservation to be the world's first "truly global newspaper."

Nineteen eighty-seven was one of the most eventful years in the paper's long history. In February, Phil Roisic retired to the United States. The new executive editor was John Vinocur, formerly metropolitan editor at *The New York Times*, who had also served as Times bureau chief in Bonn and Paris.

In Vinocur's view, the IHT's editorial mission was being reshaped in the late 80's by four important forces: the acceleration of historic changes in Europe, the rapid emergence of a newly dynamic Asia, the proliferation of new competition for the IHT, and the ever-growing majority of readers who were not Americans.

All of this required a more aggressive approach to editing, Vinocur concluded. To achieve this goal, the operations of the copy desks were revamped. The growing features section, under Katharine Knorr's direction, was reorganized around a different theme for each day of the week. The sports section was extended to a second page and the business pages were reorganized. With the help of two new graphics editors, the paper's use of photographs and other visual aids was sharpened. Even editorial color was occasionally introduced for the first time in many decades.

The familiar promotional line of the late 1970's and early 1980's, "The World in 16 Pages," had emphasized the compactness of the IHT, an important point for a world in which, as Huebner repeatedly put it, "we are competing for people's time, not their money." The old slogan had to be adjusted, however, as the average paper jumped to 18 pages or more.

Vinocur also brought new writers to the paper, including Reginald Dale as economics correspondent (to be succeeded by Tom Redburn when Dale became editor for economics and finance), Suzy Menkes on fashion (following Hebe Dorsey's death in 1987), Martin Baker on personal finance, Ian Thomson on sports, and Barry James as a general assignment reporter. The stringer network was expanded and additional bureaus were opened in Tokyo and New York, headed today by Steven Hull and Lawrence Mallon. Eric Ipen was hired in London and Richard Smith in Frankfurt. By the end of the decade, editorial staff levels were almost double those of 1980. The expanded team now included over a dozen full-time reporters, in Paris and in six foreign bureaus.

Many new tasks were also handled by existing staff. Wells, Abt and Mitchellmore continued as senior lieutenants. When chief copy editor Bob Marino took a leave of absence to join *The New York Times*, Nick Stout was promoted to his position. Richard Berry and Jonathan Gage played expanding roles as key regional editors. When Fred Fains retired as U.S. editor, Paul Horvitz was sent to Washington and was replaced by Dave Preston as sports editor in Paris. Later, another former veteran, Steve Williams, would take over the special reports department.

GLOBAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

Nineteen eighty-seven was also the paper's centennial year in Paris and the 12 month celebration was global in scope. Major events included a "Newspaper of the Year" award dinner at New York's Overseas Press Club, a "Gordon Bennett" vintage car rally at Bad Homburg (on the same course as Bennett's original auto race in 1904) and an elephant polo match in England (honoring Bennett's role in bringing polo to America). On October 3, the eve of the anniversary date, a gala dinner was held for some 1,600 members of the IHT family at the Trocadero Gardens in Paris, overlooking the Eiffel Tower. The Tower itself lowered its lights as the crowd blew out the birthday candles.

Two successful Centennial conferences were staged in Paris and in Singapore. A Centennial magazine, *Our Century, Our World*, was planned by Walter Wells and edited by Joe Frachten. A Centennial Scholarship to INSEAD, Europe's leading graduate business school, was created. Supplements, quiz competitions and a variety of anniversary souvenirs helped mark the occasion, along with a 30 minute film and a comprehensive, scholarly history, *The First Hundred Years*, by Professor Charles Robertson. The rediscovery of the paper's early history spilled over into the restoration of the James Gordon Bennett monument in New York's Herald Square in 1989 as well as a unique exhibition called "An American Newspaper in Paris" at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris in 1990.

Another project was a global funding drive for the Paris Liberty Flame, an exact replica of the torch held aloft by the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, crafted by the same French artisans who had just restored the Statue. The Flame was welcomed to France at a dinner at the Palace of Versailles during the fall Centennial week, and, in May 1989, Mayor Jacques Chirac helped unveil the monument at its permanent site in Paris.

On top of all this, two new printsites were opened amid enthusiastic anniversary festivities: Rome in May and Tokyo in November.

The IHT caught its breath in 1988, a year of

economic slowdown compounded by a plunging dollar (which made much of the paper's revenue less valuable when translated into French francs). After several years of dramatic expansion, the IHT settled in for several years of low expense growth, steadily building its profits despite intensifying competition and a sluggish market.

But the innovative spirit continued. One example was the success of Michael Conroy, U.S. President since 1985, in transferring the Miami print operation to New York in 1988, bringing a strong surge in North American sales. In the fall of 1988, the IHT became the first western newspaper to sign a contract for expanded Soviet sales. Later, as the Soviet bloc crumbled, the paper moved to develop growing opportunities in the region.

Nineteen eighty-nine brought the sad news of the death of Walter Thayer. As president of the board of directors for 30 years, Thayer had been one of the true architects of the modern IHT. Richard D. Simmons, president of *The Washington Post Company*, became the paper's new president and he moved quickly to develop new forms of cooperation between the IHT and its parent newspapers.

Early in 1989, after 44 years of service, production manager Jean Favre retired and was succeeded by Yves-Paul Naisache. In the summer, Alain Lecour departed and was succeeded by his deputy, Robert Faint. Meanwhile, Rolf Kraneuppl moved to Asia as managing director, succeeding Malcolm Glenn, and Juanita Caspari became advertising sales director in Paris. More and more now the paper was able to promote from within to fill vacancies.

CIRCULATION SURGE CONTINUES

In September of 1989, an eleventh printsite was opened in Frankfurt — just in time to serve Germany and Eastern Europe more efficiently during that amazing fall of revolution and liberation. The initiative had been a long-time dream of Wolfgang Lantebach, general manager in Frankfurt since 1977.

Events such as Tiananmen Square and the fall of the Berlin Wall gave an added lift to circulation as the year proceeded. A year-end news photo even showed Romanian troops in Timisoara reading the IHT's account of the uprising there during a pause in the fighting. Meanwhile, advertising revenues also rebounded sharply, helped by new approaches to audience research under the guidance of marketing director Brian Shields.

Nineteen ninety proved to be an even stronger year. Events in Eastern Europe and the Persian Gulf helped lift circulation by 6%, double the normal pace. Average daily sales reached 197,690 copies, and for five of the last seven months the daily average exceeded 200,000 copies. Asian sales hit the 40,000 mark. Advertising lineage surged to 9,592 columns, second only to 1985 as the highest total in history.

In mid-1990, Garry Thome succeeded Robin MacKichan as London managing director and Randy Weddle took over as the Paris promotion manager. A new agreement was worked out between management and the production workers, bringing new economies and paving the way for new technologies. In October, William S. Paley, co-chairman since 1983, died in New York, an event which led to a modification in the paper's ownership the following spring when *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* purchased the Whitney shareholding in the IHT, each moving up to a 30% stake in the ownership.

The Gulf War ushered in 1991. For journalists, it presented the professional challenge of a lifetime. For the circulation department, however, it had a mixed impact, bringing large newsstand gains, accompanied by severe reductions in bulk orders to airlines and hotels as the public stopped traveling. Bulk sales had been growing steadily until they totaled over 40,000 copies a day and the speed with which these sales rebounded after the war was a heartening sign of the paper's appeal. The aborted Soviet coup and the collapse of the U.S.S.R. also attracted new readers as the year proceeded.

The Gulf War brought substantial advertising cancellations in the early months of 1991, but ad sales also bounced back strongly in the fall, led by record gains in the U.S. and the Middle East, a flood of four-color advertising, and the continued growth of the advertising supplements program, directed by Bill Mähler. Also helpful was the paper's success in retaining financial advertising, especially ads aimed at the personal investor.

All in all, with help from a continuing program of strict cost management, the IHT was able to make 1991 yet another year of improving profit.

The 1991 results also reflected the growing contribution of the paper's two youngest departments, Special Projects and Conferences. Since 1980, the Special Projects group, under Bruce Singer's direction, has produced a long series of IHT publications — including gift books, directories, travel guides, and the French Company Handbook. The department's scope also includes classic and other quality office products. The IHT conference program started modestly with an annual foreign exchange conference in the 1970's. Today, Susan Lubomirski's four-person conference staff manages a global program including up to a dozen conferences annually.

Now well into its 25th anniversary year, the IHT's momentum continues. Circulation is growing in 1992 with the recovery of international travel. Advertising is up and the paper is poised to make further advances with the lifting of the global exchange. With research showing nearly two and a half readers per copy, the paper can now claim nearly half a million readers each day in 164 countries, more than double the 72 countries its first edition reached in 1967. Its readership on the continent of Europe exceeds the combined readership of the *Financial Times* and the European *Wall Street Journal*. Studies are in progress for possible new printsites in places as diverse as Spain, Scandinavia, India and Australia.

"The World's Most Important News for the World's Most Important Audience" was the tag-line used on much of the IHT's promotional material in recent years, summing up the company's ideal match of editorial and commercial strategies. But as the paper marks the 25th anniversary of its extraordinary rebirth, an appropriate new slogan has also begun to appear — one that reminds the IHT family everywhere of the vision of those who launched the new era in 1967. "International," it simply says. "We Built Our Name Around It."